Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,104. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: Generally FAIR and WESTERLY WINDS.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amustments.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 7.

Arrivals at the hotels.—Page 5.

Candidates to be voted for in all the States.—Page 2.

National Democrats issued a final appeal to the voters of New-York.—Page 16.

Richard W. Bier, a wheel, ran into a horse car, and died of his injuries.—Page 16.

Every man his own mint in war days, when coin bore a business stamp.—Page 16.

A warning circular has been issued on the spoliation of the Adirondack Preserve.—Page 16.

Joseph Finn, arrested on his brother's complaint, was committed to the workhouse.—Page 16.

Augustus Schrader, the so-called "divine healer," treated several persons at Bayonne yesterday.—Page 8.

Edward H. Sothern, the actor, and Virginia Harned, the actress, are engaged to marry next Summer.—Page 16.

A new mission for the Chinese was opened yesterday in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by Mrs. St. John.—Page 8.

All Saints' Church celebrated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. William H. Dunnell's rectorship.—Page 16.

The Rev. Henry Frank last night denounced the ministers for the part they have taken in the interest of sound money.—Page 8.

In a lecture on political problems yesterday Prof. Felix Adler characterized the American people as the Josephs among the nations.—Page 9.

In a dispute over a game of cards, Otl Cardinale, an Italian, stabbed Gliastrini Guari, also an Italian, at 102 Mott Street. Guari will probably die.—Page 8.

Mr. Hanna yesterday predicted the defeat of free silver would be so overwhelming tomorrow it never again would figure as in issue in National politics.—Page 2.

The opinion is settled in Germany that McKinley will be chosen President at tomorrow's election. Bets were made on him Saturday, giving odds of 4 to 1.—Page 16.

Postal clerks of the Jersey City office called to work extra time to get out political circulars, which Postmaster Jordan is accused of holding from delivery.—Page 8.

Silverites in Chicago Saturday night went through a section of the city shooting with rifles and throwing various missiles at windows showing McKinley and Hobart pictures.—Page 2.

Mrs. Nellie Schock of 946 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking arsenic, because her husband had refused to return home Saturday night.—Pageg 9.

Many clergymen delivered sermons denouncing the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform. They urged citizens to sustain the Nation's honor at to-morrow's election.—Page 8.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., whose residence at the Ashland House has been called in question, returned from Virginia yesterday. He claimed the hotel as his residence, though he said he had not lived there for more than a year.—Page 16.

The joint labor committee appointed to investigate chargesg that coercion was employed to swell the ranks of the big soundmoney parade with Democratic wage-earners, reported that the charges had foundation. The committee refused to prove its report, however, and would not point out a single instance of coercion.—Page 5.

A fourteen-year-old girl and a boy of sixteen were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on charges of intoxication. The girl and her mother were found helplessly drunk in the street and were arrested by a policeman, while the boy's father appeared against him and complained that he was a habitual drunkard.—Page 8.

In a row in Thomas Kilgannon's Raines law hotel, at 663 First Avenue, yesterday, John Larkin was shot in the shoulder, William Kilgannon, brother of the proprietor, was stabbed, and, while trying to escape, Tom Aspen fell from a window and was hurt badly. Larkin and Aspen were taken to Bellevue and Kilgannon was arrested.—Page 16.

GEN. PORTER'S ESTIMATE.

He Believes that 125,000 Men Paraded for Sound Money.

Gen. Horace Porter received a number of congratulatory messages yesterday upon the success of Saturday's great sound-money parade. Gen. Porter says that he believes that there were fully 125,000 men in line, and that for the first two hours they marched at the rate of 16,000 per hour. A large number of the older men who started to march, the General said, became tired of the delay and dropped out before reaching the reviewing stand.

It was generally agreed among the political leaders of all parties that the size and success of the parade indicated that this part of the country would give a sweeping majority against Bryan. Republicans and sound-money Democrats said it would have effect on a large number, who had been wavering as to how they should cast their vote.

Chairman Lauderbach of the Republican County Committee said that the extent of the parade convinced him that McKinley would receive fully 40,000 majority in this city. "It clearly demonstrates," he added, "that all classes of our citizens are thoroughly aroused and determined to maintain the honor of our country."

William Leary amused himself yesterday in estimating an approximate cost of the parade. According to his figures, it represented an expenditure of about $60,000. The cost of the decorations and illuminations cannot well be calculated. It is known that $100 and upward was spent by the occupants of many business houses and private residences in decorations. Mr. Leary puts the total amount at over $200,000.

There were 100 bands, which averaged 20 musicians each. They received 5 each, making a total of 10,000. The small flags carried by those in the parade cost $2,500. Many of the banners were exceedingly handsome. Altogether, they cost $5,000. The badges worn cost $2,000. The canes, $5,000. The stands cost $2,000. The wear and tear of shoe leather is estimated to have amounted to $5,000. he preliminary expenses for getting up the parade were $20,000. Incidentals, $7,000.

The Street-Cleaning Department had a hard task Saturday night and yesterday morning in removing the litter as a result of the parade. The streets were carpeted with paper and the sidewalks were buried by broken parts of boxes.

Dead in the Valley of Rocks.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Hugh McKeown, fifty-four years of age, was found dead this morning in the Valley of Rocks, the gorge at the foot of Passaic Falls. His body was horribly mangled. He spent last evening visiting his daughter, who lives at Totowa. He left for his home in this city late in the evening. It is supposed he missed his way when near the falls and walked over the edge of the chasm and fell to the rocks below. He fell sixty feet.

BAY STATE GAS SECRETS

TOLD BY MR. BRAMAN, LATE TEMPORARY RECEIVER.

The Option at $6,000,000 That Mr. Addicks Had on the Brooklyn Gas Company—Difficulties in Getting at Books and Papers—William Rockefeller Conspicuous in the Reorganization—Mr. Buchanan Paid $100,000, It Is Said.

Dwight Braman, who was on Oct. 16 appointed by Judge Wales of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware one of the temporary receivers for the Bay State Gas Company, arrived in this city from Wilmington, Del., last evening. He is at the Cambridge, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, where he made the following statement:

"Since my appointment as receiver for these various properties in four districts, including the State of Delaware, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Massachusetts, it has been impossible for me heretofore as an officer of the court to make any statement to any one having the interests of all intrusted to my care as the representative of the court.

"The books, accounts, and assets of the corporation were scattered through these five States. Our attorneys found the various offices of the company closed. The officers had fled from the jurisdiction of the court.

"The Real Estate Trust Company of 1,340 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, was found to have the bank balance and some books of the company in Philadelphia, including the stock transfer book. The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York also had some books and papers of the company, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit vaults were the depositories of the officers of the company.

Demanded the Books.

"Formal demand being made on the trust companies for all books, papers, assets, contracts, and funds in their possession, and a certified copy of the order of the United States Court served upon them, the two latter companies, through their counsel, Alexander & Green, refused to deliver to the possession of the United States Circuit Court on the order of Judge Lacombe, any of the books, assets, papers, or accounts of the corporation.

"A contract was becoming due Nov. 1, by which the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was to purchase the Brookline Gas Company of Massachusetts for the sum of about $6,000,000.

"Instead of proceedings against the officers, agents, and employes of the company for contempt in not obeying the orders of the court, it was considered for the best interest of the company to try and secure a speedy reorganization of all its affairs, as it was impossible to advise the court whether it was advisable to carry out or cancel this contract, as it was impossible to know what the assets of the corporation were, and its right or ability to carry out this contract.

Protecting Bondholders.

"The first thing to do, therefore, was to protect the interest of bondholders of all classes, as well as all the stockholders, by securing the resignation of all the former officers of the company, President J. Edward Addicks and all his associates, officers, and Directors in the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, the Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey, the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, the Boston Gaslight Company, the Dorchester Gaslight Company, the South Boston Gaslight Company, J. Edward Addicks being President of all six. We got the resignations of all these boards yesterday, and a Board of Directors representing the largest interest of all securities, was placed in control, consisting of William Rockefeller, C. P. Huntington, H. H. Rogers, Henry M. Whitney, John D. Moore, and Gen. Hubbard, and representatives of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., representing the foreign bondholders.

"All of the largest interests have agreed to these representations, and an absolute reorganization of the corporations has taken place, almost endless litigation saved, and the heavy expenses attending reorganization proceedings, assessments, underwriting, and legal expenses saved.

All Interests in Harmony.

"Valuable time has also been saved to security bondholders which litigation might have destroyed. The various interests have now been brought into harmony, and reorganization has probably saved several millions of dollars to all these corporations, with the united capital of $36,000,000.

"William Buchanan, who instituted this suit against former President Addicks and the officers and management of these corporations, deserves the thanks of all security holders of all classes of these corporations, by which the exposure of the mismanagement of the former officers of the company, which made it necessary for the United States Court to intervene and take possession of the properties."

Mr. Braman, in reply to further questions, said that Mr. Buchanan was paid $100,000 in cash. He also admitted that the deal made by former President Addicks to buy out the Brookline Gas Light Company six months ago, and for which he held an option expiring yesterday, and for which he had pledged all the stocks, bonds, and assets of the other companies, had much to do in bringing about his resignation, as he could not complete the deal.

Mr. Braman was asked if any money had been paid to Mr. Addicks to secure his resignation, and said that he did not believe any had been paid. Those present at the reorganization of the company on Saturday night were John Chapman, representing some officers of the Standard Oil Company; Frederick W. Whitridge, in the same interest; Robert Foster, representing Mr. Buchanan; William H. Ward, Hampton L. Carson, representing the receiver, and Senator Gray, in whose office the meeting was held.

Even Offer of $8,500 on Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 1.—There was posted today with D. B. Welpton at the Paxton Hotel in this city $8,500 to bet even that Bryan carries Nebraska. Various bets have been posted during the past two weeks, and many of them taken, but never before in the history of this campaign, at least, has there been so much money put up at once in Omaha.

Death of a Belgian Painter.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—Jan Verhaz, a well-known Belgian painter, died to-day. He was sixty-two years old.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Monsieur Belin, Representative of the Company, Reaches Panama.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—M. Belin, the new local representative of the canal company in the Isthmus, arrived by the French steamer St. Laurent, to occupy the position of Director General of the administration of the new canal company. M. Belin is well known in the Isthmus, having held for several years an important position in the former administration of the old canal company, and rendered it very important services.

He is not an engineer, but is a very eminent lawyer and business man. The present arrangement seems to be a revival of the Agences Superieure used by the former company, whereby the administration of the company was kept separate from the "Services des Travaux" (engineering operations,) and which was subsequently abandoned.

The American system for excavating earth used at Chicago, consisting of several towers connected by chains, buckets, &c., has been introduced at the Empire section. The erection of the entire plant has now been completed, and a successful trial made.

A hundred and fifty laborers arrived from the West Indies by the last French steamer, and were at once put to work at the Culebra section.

LIFEBOAT STILL MISSING.

Three of the Crew of the Strathisla on Board of Her.

BERMUDA, Oct. 29.—Capt. Marshall of the British steamer Strathisla, on a voyage from St. Vincent, C. V. I., to New-York, in ballast, reports having left St. Vincent Sept. 28. On Oct. 9 the main shaft of the steamer broke. A lifeboat manned with three of the crew was sent from the steamer with instructions to speak any steamer, or to reach Bermuda, and have assistance sent to the disabled vessel. On Oct. 21 the British steamer Atalantic came in sight and signals of distress were made, to which she answered, taking the Strathisla in tow and bringing her to this port.

The lifeboat which left the Strathisla was furnished with several weeks' provisions. She has not been reported yet, as far as known here.

BOTH HEADQUARTERS SILENT.

Joseph H. Manley Stays at the Republican Committee Rooms.

Most of the attaches of the headquarters National Republican Committee, belonging in other States, left the city yesterday. National Committeeman Scott of West Virginia left for home last night. Secretary Osborne will leave this morning. Joseph H. Manley will be in charge at headquarters until after election.

Nearly every one has deserted Popocratic headquarters. National Committeeman Frank Campbell left for his home in Bath last night. Chairman Danforth left for Bainbridge, and Executive Chairman Truman went to Binghamton.

Just before his departure Mr. Danforth issued a long statement. "The Empire State has already been won for Bryan and Sewall," he said.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Sir Charles Dilke and Henry M. Stanley Defend England.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Charles Dike, M. P., who is a well-known authority on foreign affairs, has written a letter in which he says, referring to the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, that he entertains no doubt of the validity of Great Britain's title to the territory up to and including Point Barima.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer, has also written a letter in which he touches upon the same subject. He says that he has the fullest confidence in Lord Salisbury's attitude in the Venezuelan question.

Apsley Sticks to His Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Vice Chairman Apsley of the Republican Congressional Committee left Washington to-day for his home, at Hudson, Mass., to cast his vote for McKinley and Hobart.

"You may say for me," said Mr. Apsley, on taking the train, "that I stand by my former prediction that the Republican ticket will be triumphant by more than 325 votes in the Electoral College, and that McKinley's election will be marked by a landslide.

"I have not modified my estimate of the election of 224 sound-money Republicans to the House."

Death of George D. Leach.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Ex-Village Trustee and present Village Assessor George D. Leach, died at his home here this afternoon, after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He was the buyer and assistant manager for Meyer, Jonasson & Co. of New-York. He had resided here thirteen years, and was born in England. He was elected Village Trustee two terms by the Republicans. Last Spring he was appointed Village Assessor.

New-Jersey Well Off Financially.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1.—State Controller Hancock sent the following dispatch to Gov. Griggs:

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.

Gov. John W. Griggs, Paterson, N. J.

The fiscal year closes to-day, with cash balances of $959,628.98, practically all obligations paid to date—an increase over last year's balance of $66,000.

During the year there has been expnded over $300,000 on improvements to State institutions. This is a showing on which I desire to congratulate you.

W. S. HANCOCK, Controller.

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—The purchasers of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad have paid another $100,000, and taken possession of the property. They have formed a new company, which is known as the Atlanta, Nnoxville and Northern. Henry K. McHarg of New-York is President and Eugene G. Spalding of Atlanta Vice President.

A Polander Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 1.—A number of Polanders who had just left a political meeting that was being held in the Town Hall at Duryea last night were set upon by a party of roughs. Frank Gronosky was struck upon the head with a stone and fell to the ground with a fractured skull. He died an hour later.

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S TOUR.

He Has Spoken in Twenty-seven of the States During the Campaign.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—The long and hard working campaign that Mr. Bryan has pursued began with his departure from Chicago on July 13, the Monday following his nomination. From that time to this he has been on the go, barring three weeks spent in Lincoln prior to his departure for New-York City to be formally notified of his selection as the Democratic standard bearer, and a week in the quiet surroundings of Upper Red Hook.

His hardest day of the campaign was that during which he made the journey from Chicago to Pittsburg en route to the notification meeting. He left Chicago half an hour before midnight, and made speeches almost continuously from that time until he concluded his last address to a Pittsburg audience twenty-four hours later. That record-breaking trip was made during the terrible heated spell of last Summer, and left the candidate pretty well exhausted. The second hardest day included Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. Starting from St. Louis early in the morning, he talked to many gatherings along his route and was obliged to deliver four more speeches on his arrival at Louisville at night. Twenty-seven was the number of speeches made on his journey from Chicago to Pittsburg, and he came within one of equaling that remarkable record one day in Michigan last month. He went as far north as Duluth, Minn., and as far south as Memphis, Tenn., while the Atlantic coast was covered from North Carolina to Maine.

How many miles Mr. Bryan will have traveled when he returns to Lincoln again Tuesday morning after his Nebraska roundup has not been accurately computed, but some of those who accompanied him intend to delve out the correct figures by a careful study of railroad maps and tables of distances. Seventeen thousand miles is an approximate estimate. The Democratic candidate visited twenty-seven States: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, (passing through in the night from Lincoln to Kansas City,) Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. He also made a speech in the District of Columbia.

HELPLESS EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Death of a Veteran Who Had Been Unable to Walk for that Time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Jacob J. Johnson died at his home in this city last night. For sixteen years he had been unable to walk, on account of a spinal injury received in the war.

He entered the service in Troy as a private of Company G, Twelfth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, (Third Ira Harris Guard,) March 11, 1864. At Snow Hill, N. C., March 12, 1865, while on duty as a scout, he was captured by rebels, and in trying to escape, was knocked from his horse and fell on his back across a rail fence. An injury to his spine developed. He endured great hardships, and was imprisoned in Salisbury, N. C., until May 4, 1865, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., and discharged at New-York July 11, 1865. He served in twenty-two actions and skirmishes.

Sixteen years ago he went to the hospital at the Soldiers' Home at Bath, Me., and nine years ago he came to this city, where he has since resided.

AS BLAND SEES IT.

"Silver Dick" Talks of What May Happen After Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—In a letter to The Chronicle, Richard P. Bland says:

"It is plain that no system of taxation that could be endured by the people of this country can be resorted to to maintain the gold standard. Consequently an unlimited bonded debt must be forced upon the taxpayers of this country if they are to maintain permanently the single-gold standard under the present conditions.

"But, should McKinley be elected, he will be powerless to secure the enactment of any law increasing the taxes of the people.

"The election of Mr. Bryan will mean the defeat of syndicates, of trusts, and combinations that have so long dominated and controlled in our legislation, both upon the subject of finance and taxation. It will defeat the most brazen front that plutocracy and corporate power have ever shown in its attempt in the control of our elections in the history of this country.

"It is a notorious fact that all reading people understand that the election of McKinley is sought to be brought about by the unlimited use of money."

Daring Thief Captured.

Peter Peterson, a shoemaker, at 456 Pearl Street, was walking along Pearl Street, near Park Row, last night, about 11:30 o'clock, when James Henderson grabbed his watch from his vest pocket and darted away. Peterson cried "Stop thief!" and ran after Henderson. Policeman McManus of the Oak Street Police Station, joined in the chase, and found Henderson secreted under a step in a basement on William Street. The watch was found near where Henderson was in hiding. The thief was locked up.

Cattle Suffered Severely.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 1.—Friday's wind and snow storm was more severe over the northern and western portion of the State than was first supposed. Many ranchmen on the Upper Missouri and Cheyenne River ranges will suffer heavy loss on cattle, the storm being very heavy in those sections. Snow is reported from 12 to 15 inches deep and badly drifted. No telegraphic communication from here west to Pierre has been had since Thursday evening, and it is feared stock in the foothills and on the Sioux Reservation suffered greatly.

Insane Woman's Child Starving.

Mary L. Irving, thirty-six years old, of 407 West Twenty-sixth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night by a policeman attached to the West Twentieth Street Station, suffering from insanity. With the woman was her little daughter Sadie, one and a half years old. The policeman said that he saw the woman going up and down the street and acting queerly. The child was starving. The mother could give no account of herself.

Libel Suit in Woonsocket.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 1.—Another in the series of libel suits growing out of municipal politics was begun last night by the serving of papers in behalf of Mayor George W. Greene on State Senator Charles Francis, treasurer of the Woonsocket Reporter Company, for an alleged libel printed in The Reporter. Mayor Greene claims $20,000 damages.

FLOODS THREATEN PARIS

THE SEINE RISING RAPIDLY AND PERIL IMPENDING.

Houses Along Its Banks Invaded by the Water—Other Rivers Also Out of Their Boundaries and a Heavy Property Loss Certain—People Driven from Their Homes by the Rising Waters in Many Districts of the Country.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Seine has been rising for some days, and has now reached a point that is causing much alarm. Low-lying structures along its banks have been flooded, and much damage has been done above and below the city. The river is so full of floating débris that traffic upon it has been stopped.

Most of the other rivers in France are also out of their banks. Many of the villages along the Rhône are completely surrounded by water. At Vallabreques, near Tarascon, the inhabitants have been driven from their homes by the rising waters and are camping in the cemetery, which is situated on high ground.

Near Nimes, Department of Gard, and Bourg, Department of Ain, a number of bridges have been swept away. Families living on low ground near the Rhône have taken refuge in the upper stories of their houses, the lower portions being inundated.

The district northeast of Nimes has suffered extensively. The Bishop of Nimes has gone on a boat to render what assistance he can to the distressed villagers. The inundations are so extensive that the postmen have to use boats to perform their labors.

The Plain of Roquemaure is an immense lake. The water is so deep that only the tops of the trees are visible.

The roads northeast of Bourg are impassable. The inhabitants are terrified, as the flood gives promise of increasing.

The Islets of Piot and Barthelase, in the Rhône, near Avignon, capital of the Department of Vaucruse, are completely submerged. The inundation is causing much distress, and the property loss will be heavy.

KITE PICTURES DEVELOPED.

Some Taken of the Big Parade Proved Successful.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 1.—Fifteen of the midair kite photographs of the big soundmoney parade taken by William A. Eddy and Henry L. Allen were developed last night and are partly successful. Owing to the great height of many of the buildings lining Broadway, some of the perspective views failed to include the pavement.

The experiment demonstrated that masses of men forming an army could be seen at a great distance in a city, because of the light shade of the pavement and the dark lines of the marchers. The film in range of the lens at the time the camera fell about 400 feet to the roof of an adjoining building, caused by the kites breaking away, was obliterated, evidently caused by the jarring open of the camera shutter when the camera struck the roof. Mr. Eddy thinks that the camera would have been dragged to pieces had the main line parted below it. The camera fell with a pendulum motion caused by the relaxing broken cord, held at the roof.

Several views with the camera above the centre of Broadway show the straight dark lines of the paraders in spite of the deep shadows cast by the buildings. In several views Broadway seems to extend to the top of the photograph, revealing light banners and dark rectangular masses of men extending far to the northward.

Crashed into a Freight Train.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 1.—The second section of the day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, four hours late, crashed into the rear end of a freight train at Whitford at 9 o'clock last night, killing one man and seriously wounding another.

The caboose, in which was John Clark, a driver, of Pleasant, Ohio, was smashed into splinters and Clark was killed.

The conductor, brakeman, and flagman of the freight were all injured quite seriously and were removed to the hospital at Philadelphia. Except a damaged locomotive and a badly shaken up lot of passengers, the passenger train was none the worse for the collision.

November a Rough Month at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—November on the North Atlantic promises to be dangerous for navigation. According to the official forecast for the current month, issued by the Naval Hydrographic Office, frequent gales will be encountered between the New-England coast and the British Isles, and as far south as the fortieth parallel. Between latitudes 25 degrees north and 40 degrees north and east of longitude 70 west, there will be occasional gales, some of which may be quite severe. There will be fog on the Grand Banks, but at intervals only; also, east of New-England to the sixtieth meridian. Icebergs will be seen in the vicinity of Belle Isle, but probably none will go south of the fiftieth parallel.

Hoisted a Black Flag.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Edward Nevins, who keeps a grocery store at 580 Straight Street, near the rolling mill, caused considerable excitement in his neighborhood yesterday by hoisting a big black flag on the pole over his store. American flags were flying everywhere else in the neighborhood.

The flag was hoisted about 11 o'clock, but little attention was paid to it until about noon when a crowd gathered. Nevins refused to say why he put out the flag, and also refused to pull it down, but finally a delegation made an unconditional demand that he haul down the flag, and he did it.

Paraders Go Through a Bridge.

UHRICHSVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 1.—While the Republican parade was crossing the Logan Street bridge into Dennison yesterday, the bridge collapsed, carrying twenty-five horsemen with it. All were injured, but none fatally. One horse was killed outright. A German woman, whose name is not known, is the most seriously injured.

Dropped Dead in the Parade.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—While participating in the sound money parade here yesterday afternoon, Henry Loewenstein, a promient capitalist and Director of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, dropped dead.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Cardinal Gibbons Pays Them a High Compliment.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons touched upon the political situation in his sermon at the Cathedral this morning.

"I hold that the American people," he said, "are fundamentally a religious people, and possess in an eminent degree the natural virtues which are the basis of a supernatural life. They are endowed with a high order of intelligence. They are brave, generous, and courageous. They have a sense of justice and fair play, and have generally the courage of their convictions. Above all, they are law-abiding.

"We are on the eve of a Presidential election, both great parties contending for the mastery. They are leaving no stone unturned in order to be successful. A foreigner looking on and witnessing the violent denunciation that one party is uttering against another and the terrible predictions in regard to the future of the country if the other party were to win would think that we were on the verge of a dreadful revolution.

"On next Wednesday morning, he would find that it was but a bloodless revolution, one effected not by bullets, but by ballots. A man is to be chosen to the highest position in the gift of his fellows, and important issues are at stake. Yet on next Wednesday morning the minority will bow gracefully to the will of the majority, the country will survive, and the Nation will flourish and be perpetuated. Is this not good evidence that we are subject to the law? And the people that bow so to civil law are not the kind to reject Divine law.

"The Catholic Church adapts itself to all kinds of men and all systems of government. She holds that all differences between labor and capital are suicidal. While she is in sympathy with the toiling masses, she knows how to curb their prejudices. In all times of political excitement her power for good is potent, and she says to all, 'Peace, be still.'"

BIRMINGHAM'S BICYCLE TRADE.

The Exportations to This Country on a Steady Decline.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Consul George F. Parker writes the Department of State from Birmingham, England, that the trade with the United States in cycle materials continues to decline. The steel tube trade reached its highest development during the December quarter, when tubes to the value of $251,651 were sent to the United States. During the June quarter tubes to the value of $130,253 were shipped, and for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last shipments were reduced to $67,787.

Many of the contracts made by American cycle makers have expired and others are running out, and Mr. Parker is of the opinion that trade in these products will practically cease by the end of 1897. No complete bicycles have been sent to the United States from Birmingham for some time. On the other hand a good many American machines have been sold in the Birmingham district. It is not safe to predict how long this demand will continue, but as trade conditions have improved generally during the past year, it is likely that a considerable number of machines of good quality may be sold if offered at prices slightly lower than those ruling for the same kind in Birmingham.

CUBAN AGENT POWERS FOUND.

He Was Discovered in Tennessee Suffering from Insanity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Albert D. Powers, the Cuban relief agent, who suddenly disappeared from Chicago about six weeks ago, has been found. Lieut. Woods received a telegram from Col. Powers, the young man's father, this evening, saying that his son had been found in Tennessee, and that he was insane.

No further particulars were given in the message. Young Powers came to Chicago the 1st of September, and rented an office at 291 Wabash Avenue. He got himself appointed Cuban relief agent, and began soliciting funds for the cause. On the night of Sept. 21 Powers suddenly disappeared. It was rumored that he had been kidnapped by Spaniards, but this was not believed by the police. The mystery of his disappearance seems to lie in an unbalanced mind.

"Oklahoma Bill" Kills Himself.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—"Oklahoma Bill," alias William Payne, alias Pratt, committed suicide here by shooting. He is said to have been a member of the famous Dalton gang of outlaws, and was out on bond on a charge of highway robbery, committed in Oklahoma. Sickness and worry over his trial, which was to have been called yesterday, caused him to take his life.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and slightly warmer.

An area of high pressure covers the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The pressure is also high on the Central Rocky Mountain plateau. An area of low pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope, where a storm is developing central in Kansas.

The pressure has risen generally east of the Mississippi River, in the lake region, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and fallen rapidly on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is slightly lower on the Atlantic coast, also in the Rocky Mountain districts, and warmer in the central valleys.

Showers have occurred in the East Gulf States, and the upper lake region.

Threatening weather is indicated for New-England Monday, and showers in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys Monday afternoon or night. The weather will be generally fair throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Slowly rising temperature is indicated for the Atlantic States, but it will remain nearly stationary in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	41	59	57
6 A. M.	44	58	55
9 A. M.	49	58	60
12 M.	48	59	62
4 P. M.	50	58	61
6 P. M.	46	57	60
9 P. M.	42	55	56
12 P. M.	39	54	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¼
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1895	46
Corresponding date for last twenty years	51

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 3.

POPULISTS' LAST WARNING

CHAIRMAN WASHBURN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Wants Silver Men to Vote Early, Keep Out of Controversies, Bring Out All Their Friends and Watch to Prevent Frauds—Reminder that Rewards Are Offered for the Conviction of Persons Violating Election Laws.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The following warning, addressed "To the Voters of the United States," was issued to-day by George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Chicago branch People's Party National Executive Committee:

"The startling statement of Republican leaders, such as Lauterbach of New-York, that they may not abide by the results, and of Senator Henderson, threatening armed resistance if Bryan wins, and of Theodore Roosevelt, that he may lead a regiment to war if Bryan is elected, and the open boast of Republican leaders that if the election is close it will be contested, backed by Grover Cleveland and the Federal Government in their effort to repeat what was accomplished when Tilden was elected, together with the well-known fact that the Republican corruption fund of millions of dollars is to be used on election day in purchasing election boards, falsifying returns and buying up voters in a wholesale manner, and that coercion will be resorted to by merchants, manufacturers, and other employers, who will intimidate their employes to vote for McKinley, render it necessary that we put the people on guard. In consideration of these un-American, unpatriotic, and revolutionary attempts of scheming men to debauch and steal the nation, we feel justified in issuing this warning to the American people.

"First—Pay no attention whatever to sensational reports, whether they affect the candidate, public speakers, or others. Whatever the character, brand them as lies, vote early, mark one ticket only, work hard, and bring out your friends. Avoid controversies at the polls, and see that watchers are at every voting place watching for fraud. Watch the ballot boxes until the votes are all counted and the tally sheets made up and signed. Remember that it is in the midnight hours that the frauds are perpetrated.

Second—The New York Journal offers $1,000 reward, and the National Democratic Committee $500 additional, to any person furnishing evidence necessary for the conviction of any one attempting to bribe, coerce, or intimidate any voter in any State. The ballot is secret, and under no possible circumstances can it be known how you vote. Insist on your rights and you will be protected in them. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' Be steady, alert and true, and Bryan, silver, and victory will be yours to enjoy, and 'By the Eternal, no power on earth shall take it from you.'

"Watch and pray on election day, and if victory crown our efforts, assemble in every village, town and city to proclaim the good news and celebrate the advent of a new era.

"GEORGE F. WASHBURN,
"Chairman Chicago Branch People's Party, National Executive Committee."

Forecasting the result of the election in its bearing on the probable strength of the People's Party in both Houses of Congress, Chairman Washburn said:

"One of the interesting results of the election will be the number of Congressmen which the Populists will have in the next House and Senate. In order to secure fusion in the different States on the Electoral tickets and completely harmonize the silver forces, fusion was not only arranged upon Congressmen, but also upon many State tickets, and as a result of this work, if Bryan is elected, the Populists will have between sixty and seventy Electors between twenty and thirty Congressmen, several United States Senators, Governors, and other members of State tickets in several States, as well as members of the Legislature and county officials by the hundred.

"This will more thoroughly intrench and establish our party than all that has been accomplished during the last six years. We now have the balance of power in the Senate, and should the Democrats capture the next House, it is to be expected that there will be a gold defection of Democratic Congressmen, who will unite with the Republicans in fighting silver. Should this occur, the faithful allies will be the Populists, who may hold the balance of power in the lower house, just as we do in the Senate.

"With Mr. Bryan as President, he will be greatly embarrassed in the next session of Congress by the gold Democrats in their effort to obstruct silver legislation. We shall, therefore, need to begin at once to prepare for the fight two years hence in order that he may be supported by a Congress in full sympathy with his views."

BRYAN TELEGRAPHS JONES.

Wants Him to Set the Silver Clubmen at Work Tuesday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—Mr. Bryan sent the folowing dispatch to-night to Chairman Jones at Chicago:

"I suggest that you urge all members of silver clubs throughout the United States to give the entire day Tuesday, if possible, to our cause.

"In States where the bolting Democrats have been allowed to use the party name, it will be necessary for our people to warn voters of the deception, and at all polling places they will be useful to meet the misrepresentations which may be circulated too late to be arested by our speakers or through the press.

"The gold syndicate and the trusts are fighting for existence, and we must be prepared to meet them at every point.

"W. J. BRYAN."

Charged with Highway Robbery.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—John Roach was stopped on the street last night by Michael Kelly and Alexander O'Connor, who asked him for the price of a beer for each of them. He was willing to treat them, but in getting out the dime he displayed a dollar bill. They then demanded that, and upon Roach refusing to comply, they attacked and beat him and succeeded in getting the bill. Roach went to the Thirty-eighth Precinct Police Station and told the Sergeant, who succeeded in arresting the two men. This morning they were held without bail on a charge of assault and highway robbery.

MR. HANNA HAS NO FEARS

REPUBLICANS CERTAIN TO WIN TO-MORROW, HE SAYS.

He Predicts the Defeat of Free Silver Will Be So Overwhelming It Never Again Will Be an Issue in National Politics—Bases Predictions on Information He Considers Reliable—Forecasts as to Some Doubtful States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Chairman Hanna and Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National Committee spent several hours to-day in their office in the Auditorium Headquarters reading letters and telegrams and sending out final orders to the Chairmen of State Committees. For the first Sunday since the campaign began last July nearly all of the departments were open, and either the chiefs or their principal lieutenants were on hand to dispose of whatever business required their immediate attention.

Chairman Hanna said to-day the confidence of the National Committee in the result of Tuesday's election was based upon facts and figures obtained from sources that were thoroughly reliable.

He said the result would come up to his most sanguine expectations, and that the defeat of free silver would be so overwhelming that it never again would figure as an issue in a National campaign.

AMONG THE FOREIGN VOTERS.

Estimates of the Strength McKinley Will Get from Them.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Julius Goldschmidt, Chief of the Foreign Bureau of the Republican National Committee, has given out reports from the Advisory Committee, each member of which represents one of the nationalities the department has been working on throughout the country. Following is an extract from these reports, by nationalities:

Polish—Fifty per cent. of the vote claimed for the Republican ticket.

Swedish—We feel warranted in saying 90 per cent. of the older settled communities will vote for the Republican ticket. While the situation is not so favorable in the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska and the northwestern part of Minnesota, yet 50 per cent. of the Swedes there will vote the Republican ticket.

Slavonian—Ninety-five per cent. of the 100,000 votes will be cast for the Republican nominees.

Norwegians and Danes—Sixty per cent. will vote for McKinley. The Scandinavian vote holds the balance of power in the Northwestern States. Large Republican gains have been made throughout the country.

Bohemian—Whereas the Bohemians were formerly Democrats, not less than 75 per cent. will cast their votes for the straight Republican ticket. Eighteen hundred have been naturalized in Chicago to vote for McKinley. Inroads have been made into our vote by other nationalities.

HANNA'S RAILROAD TICKETS SOLD.

Work of the Bureau of Transportation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Bureau of Transportation at Republican Headquarters was open from 8 o'clock this morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and nearly 100 young voters who live outside of Chicago were furnished with tickets enabling them to get home and vote.

This bureau, by the way, has proved to be one of the most popular features of Mr. Hanna's campaign, and it has served to decrease Chicago's population nearly 1,000. It appears that all of the beneficiaries of Mr. Hanna's scheme of swelling McKinley's vote have not been honest. Twenty-seven alleged students who pretended to live in Kansas received tickets to their homes so they could vote. They got the tickets Friday afternoon. Bright and early Saturday morning the twenty-seven tickets were found in the office of a Clark Street scalper, who had bought them for cash.

Mr. Hanna and his assistants do not care to talk about the transportation bureau, but it leaked out yesterday that a great many of he tickets they have given to students and others have been sold. Indeed, so many have been disposed of this way that there is a suspicion at headquarters that there was a conspiracy on the part of certain men to get tickets for the express purpose of selling them.

INDIANA SURE FOR McKINLEY.

The Legislature Will Be Republican on Joint Ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State Committee this afternoon furnished the following signed statement:

"A conservative estimate of the situation at this time shows that Indiana will give a Republican plurality of not less than 25,000, and if, as we have reason to believe, a large percentage of the silent vote is cast for the Republican ticket, the plurality may reach 60,000. The Republican organization in Indiana is so compact and perfect in every detail that we do not believe that any attempt by the advocates of free silver by corruption or other methods can effect any material change in the situation..

"The Republicans will elect all of the 13 Congressmen, 61 members of the lower house of the General Assembly, and 16 out of the 25 Senators to elect. With the 19 Republican hold-over Senators, this will give us 35 in the Senate, a majority of 20. The Republicans will have a majority of 22 in the House, giving us a majority on joint ballot of 42. This will insure the election of a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees."

IT LOOKS LIKE A LANDSLIDE.

Perry S. Heath Says There Is No Doubt of McKinley's Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—"In 1888," said Perry S. Heath, "I was at Indianapolis attending to some matters around Gen. Harrison's home. The editor of a metropolitan newspaper asked me to send him a daily story from Indianapolis. I did so, and I reflected what I felt in what I wrote. I was sure that Gen. Harrison would be elected.

"The editor wrote me the day before election that he had printed my stories simply because they came from Indianapolis, but he said he wanted to take exception to some of the statements I had made. The result proved that I had made a mistake only about a single State. Four years later I did not make the mistake of believing that Gen. Harrison could be re-elected. A week before election I was satisfied that we were beaten, and so told some of my personal friends, who wanted to bet on the result.

"This campaign is at an end, and I believe I can see more reason for believing that Major McKinley will be elected than I did in 1888 when I predicted that Gen. Harrison would win. To me it looks like a landslide."

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIMED.

Chairman Holton Says It Will Vote for McKinley.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 1.—Republican State Chairman Holton said to-night:

"I believe we will carry the State by 16,000 for McKinley, 3,500 for Russell, and 6,000 for the fusion ticket, and elect all the anti-Democratic Congressmen, unless the Democrats defeat some candidates with bogus tickets. The anti-Democratic legislative majority will be larger than two years ago. The Republican vote will be larger than that of the Populists and Democrats combined."

D. S. Moss, Populist nominee for Congress in the Second District, to-day announced his withdrawal and calls on the Populists to vote for Woodard, the Democratic nominee, against White, (colored,) Republican.

McKINLEY'S IOWA MAJORITY,

It Will Be Very Large, as Shown by a Republican Poll.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1.—The Silverites have made pretentious claims of carrying the State, and the distinguished Mr. Henry George went to the trouble to tell the Eastern people that Bryan would have 30,000 majority here. Among his reckless statements was one to the effect that there was a Bryan club in Council Bluffs numbering 500, all of whom were formerly Republicans. There is no truth in the statement. It is doubtful if there are as many as 500 silver Republicans in any county in the State. There is nothing in the poll of the State as taken, and well taken too, that indicates anything of the kind.

In another place, a silverite orator from this State claimed out in Colorado that there was a club of 750 Republicans. The most which diligent investigation can find in the city referred to is two, who were thus affected. The truth is, the claims of the Popocrats here are based on estimates. They figure that they will get a certain proportion of the laboring vote, such as the farmer vote, a host of railroad men, &c. Thus they figured themselves great gains, while they admitted a possible defection of 5,000 sound money Democrats. They seem to have estimated that they would gain nineteen votes to a precinct from their Republicans. This would give them rather over 38,000 increase from that source. This making some allowance for the sound money Democrats who would vote for McKinley, and for those who would content themselves with not voting for Bryan, would make a majority of 30,000 for that personage. This was the kind of stuff George was fed with while in Iowa. The faction took no poll of the voters except in scattering localities, and their "estimates" were merely random shots at what they would like to have people believe they would get.

On the contrary, the Republican poll has been the most complete and exhaustive ever yet had in the State. That poll justifies the expectation that McKinley will have more than 50,000 majority over all opposition. The rural counties—those having no city in them of over 5,000 people—indicate an average net gain for sound money of 280 over last year. Of these counties there are 80 in number. Their total gain would therefore be 23,400. Last year Gen. Drake had 27,000 majority over the Democrats and Populists, they then having separate tickets. The gain would bring the Republican preponderance over the Bryanites to 50,000.

In the counties having the large cities the gains will be enormous, and look as if they would average over 1,000 to a county. There are nine of these counties. Polk, that in which the Capital of the State is situated, shows a poll that says it will do 2,000 better than last year. Dubuque's 2,500, it is thought, will come down to 1,000. Scott's 1,900 Democratic will be more than reversed. So on through the list. The addition of 19,000 gain from these counties will bring McKinley's plurality up to 69,000.

The votes of the two Prohibition parties, that of the sound-money Democrats, and the Socialist-Labor ticket, for we have one here, will hardly reach 15,000. This would give McKinley 54,000 majority. It seems that it can hardly fall below that figure. The opposition are now disposed to concede 19,000 for McKinley over Bryan. None but the wildest of them are yet claiming the State.

It is proper to say that the Republican State Committee's estimates of the results of elections, ever since and including the Blaine campaign, have been well supported by results. As to Congressmen, there is good reason to believe that every Republican will be elected.

ESTIMATES FROM CANTON.

Forecast of the Election by McKinley's Secretary, J. P. Smith.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—JSeph P. Smith, one of Major McKinley's secretaries during the campaign, has compiled the following table of estimated pluralities of the popular vote for President. These estimates, furnished by prominent Republicans in the several States, are as follows:

State.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	....	15,000
Arkansas	....	50,000
California	16,000	....
Colorado	....	45,000
Connecticut	49,000	....
Delaware	2,000	....
Florida	....	10,000
Georgia	....	50,000
Idaho	....	7,000
Illinois	150,000	....
Indiana	35,000	....
Iowa	40,000	....
Kansas	60,000	....
Kentucky	7,000	....
Louisiana	Both parties claim State	
Maine	50,000	....
Maryland	25,000	....
Massachusetts	100,000	....
Michigan	25,000	....
Minnesota	150,000	....
Mississippi	....	30,000
Missouri	Both parties claim State	
Montana	....	16,000
Nebraska	5,000	....
Nevada	....	5,000
New-Hampshire	15,000	....
New-Jersey	40,000	....
New-York	300,000	....
North Carolina	5,000	....
North Dakota	2,000	....
Ohio	100,000	....
Oregon	3,000	....
Pennsylvania	340,000	....
Rhode Island	12,000	....
South Carolina	....	40,000
South Dakota	5,000	....
Tennessee	5,000	....
Texas	Both parties claim State	
Utah	....	25,000
Vermont	28,000	....
Virginia	Both parties claim State	
Washington	20,000	....
West Virginia	10,000	....
Wisconsin	50,000	....
Wyoming	10,000	....
Total	1,445,000	298,000

McKINLEY IS CONFIDENT.

He Expects to be Elected President To-morrow.

CANTON, Nov. 1.—Major McKinley is serene and confident to-night. The expectation of victory proves a wonderful tonic and restorative. The last week of the campaign was in some ways the hardest of his many weeks of arduous work.

Delegations were not large, as a rule, but they were numerous, and the number of persons who strenuously insisted on personal interviews with the Republican candidate was greater than ever. Then, too, Major McKinley found additional cause for anxiety in the illness of Mrs. McKinley, who was confined to her bed with a severe cold. To-day, however, Mrs. McKinley was much improved and was able to sit up for a time.

Major McKinley to-night is in the best of spirits, and seems to be thoroughly rested. He said he could hardly realize the fight was over and he had made nearly 250 speeches. Chauncey M. Depew said when here that after seeing the crowds at Canton and feeling the excitement with which the air was charged he was confident he could not stand the life here longer than a week if he had to do half of what Major McKinley has been doing daily since his nomination.

Major McKinley said this evening: "I expect to make the last speech of the campaign to my fellow-townsmen on Monday night. It has been my practice for many years to speak in Canton the night before the election."

The people of Canton will call in a body Monday evening, and Major McKinley will address them from the stand in his front yard.

A great volume of cheering news has been pouring in upon Major McKinley all day. He has received final and reassuring reports from West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, California, Oregon, Washington, and Missouri. The news from all of these, except two States, was thoroughly satisfactory. There was doubt expressed about Kansas and Missouri, but in the event of a general landslide Major McKinley's friends here say he will carry both of them.

Major McKinley has been requested to press the button which shall set in motion the machinery of the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Works on Thursday next, and will probably do so.

A CHANCE CLAIMED IN TEXAS.

But the Democrats Say They Will Carry the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 1.—J. W. Blake, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, says that Bryan and Sewall will undoubtedly carry Texas by at least 60,000 majority. Furthermore, he says, every Democratic nominee for Congress will be elected, and the State ticket will receive a very large plurality. The Republican Committee, however, is inclined to doubt these claims, as to majorities, and say that there will be a surprise for the Democracy when the ballots are counted.

McKinley, it is believed, will hardly receive 200,000 votes out of a possible total of 475,000. It looks as though Culberson, Democratic nominee for Governor, will be defeated by Kearby, Populist, due to the Republican and Sound Money Democratic vote going to him. The sound money men claim they will elect three Congressmen.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HUMOR

Does the Gentle Reader Find Either in These Samples?

From The London News.

The great American joke has, apparently, got itself published at last. As in the case of a Scotch joke, there may have been difficulties. It is told of the historian, Mr. Hill Burton, (we do not vouch for the truth of the anecdote,) that he had a joke about Ayrshire cheeses. He tried to get it into The Scotsman, and there were reasons, obvious to a mind of elegance like Mr. Russell's, why the joke should not appear. The owner tried it in leading articles, notes, paragraphs, poems, reviews, but Mr. Russell kept his eye on the joke. Both men grew pale with effort and ceaseless vigil. At last Mr. Hill Burton appeared, exultant, in the office. "I've got it in!" he exclaimed. Where?" shrieked the editor, bounding in his chair. "Chambers's 'Information for the People.'" The American joke has been "got in," got into "Our Humor," by Mr. Richard Shelburn, (Columbia Book Company, New-York.) This work, which we take to be unexampled, deals with newspapers, hotels, sport, children, and so forth. The joke is to tell perfectly pointless anecdotes, introducing "(sic,)" where the formula (usually denoting a solecism) has no business, and no meaning. Also capital letters are freely employed, as in "Tom and Jerry" of old. This is the whole of the joke. It runs thus: "One day I got a wad of copy that was positively sickening. (Sic.) It was about a lovely (sic) girl." We learn that "American printers delight in calling all kinds of copy 'rot.'" Well they may, if they have to deal with much copy of this kind, which, of course, is not the case. Opened at random, the book has ten (sics) in one page. And this is the "humor" of it; this and nothing else. Mr. Shelburn got his joke into print! He may rest happy, and so, we trust, may any editors subject to the essays of this elaborately mechanical wag. That the joke will be more clearly visible on one side of the Atlantic than on the other is not to be supposed. The country of Mark Twain is not peopled, no country is, by persons who can find amusement in "Our Humor." It is only Mr. Shelburn's humor, at least, in a spirit of charity, we must hope that he is alone in his incomprehensible merriment.

"That Man's Father Was My Father's Son."

From The London Daily News.

Dr. Wynn Westcott, Coroner, held an inquiry at the Shoreditch Coroner's Court yesterday respecting the death of Jessie Shirley, aged nine months, who died suddenly at 12 Turner's Place, Hoxton. Louisa Mercer said that she had had charge of the deceased for thirteen weeks.

Coroner—What are the parents?

The Witness—They are traveling with a burlesque company.

The Coroner—It the father an actor?

Witness—He is a comic man. [Laughter.]

The Coroner—But he is an actor, isn't he?

The Witness—He takes comic parts, so I suppose he is.

The Coroner—How came you to have charge of the child? Are you any relation to the parents?

Witness—Well, I am and I'm not. You see, my husband's mother was— Oh, I don't know. [Laughter.] My husband can explain.

The Coroner—But surely you know your own relations?

The Witness—Well, you see, sir, the child's father and my husband's mother was—

The Coroner—Well, what was he?

The Witness—I can't say it.

The witness's husband here stepped forward and said he could explain the matter and put things straight.

The Coroner—Go on, then.

The Husband—Ye see, by marriage he is my nephew; by marriage, you know. [Laughter.]

The Coroner—We don't know. Did the father marry your niece?

The Witness—No, not exactly that. His mother's sister married my father a second time. [Loud laughter.]

The Coroner—Oh, that gets over me. Sit down; we must leave your relationship a mystery. [Laughter.]

The husband afterward endeavored to explain the matter to a reporter, but could never get beyond that the father's second wife was stepmother to the deceased's father's mother's sister. The jury returned a verdict of natural death, but added that the parents were deserving of censure for not attending the inquiry.

America Rediscovered.

From The London Shipping World.

The European press, and among them we are sorry to see many English papers, have affected to laugh at the idea of American warships forcing the Dardanelles. Ignoring for the moment the political aspect of the question, we would ask: Have not those who scoff lost sight of the fact that the American Navy is daily becoming a greater power than they care to acknowledge? It is barely two years ago since an American firm asked, in all good faith, to be allowed to compete for the construction of British warships, a request which raised a storm of ridicule in our papers; and now, almost before the merriment has ceased, the same firm have secured the contract to build two 7,000-ton cruisers for the Japanese Government, vessels which, be it noted, will have to be completed in as short a time as any English firm would care to undertake delivery in. The American Navy may be a small one to-day, but we who speak the English tongue ought to be the last to undervalue the marvelous potentiality of a nation which entered upon the great struggle of 1860 with a mere handful of men, only to leave off four years later with armed forces whose numbers alone caused the whole world surprise. As with her men, so it may be with her ships should the requirement for them ever arise—a requirement which, as a kindred nation, we pray may never come.

Health Report for Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the State Board of Health has just been issued. Regarding infectious diseases, the report states that there was no serious epidemic during 1895. Statistics show that diphtheria had increased slightly over the previous year, but had been less fatal than formerly because of improved methods of treatment. In 1895 malarial fever made its appearance in two more localities in the State—North Saugus and Uxbridge. During the year no complaints were made to the board under the provisions of the acts relating to offensive trades.

A Timely Hint.

From The Washington Star.

Step up, chillun, to de polls;
Cast yoh vote wif care;
Ef yoh consciences controls
All de prospeck's fair.

Wants ter keep a steady head
Eberywhar yoh go.
Dem ez b'lieves in all dat's said
Gits discouraged, sho'.

Doan' yoh trust 'em when dey say
Dey will help yer git
Anyt'ing in any way
'Cep' by earnin' it.

Vote

For pure blood, sound digestion and good health by investing in a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for a Fall Medicine. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN WHEAT

Extent of the Famine Which Is Raising Prices in India.

From The London Times.

Our latest news from India is of grave import. That there will be scarcity of food and widespread local distress in several important provinces is set down as inevitable, and there are fears of absolue famine in many of the affected districts. The telegraphic message from the Viceroy to the Indian Secretary, which we publish this morning, adds nothing to the very full account which we received yesterday from our Simla correspondent. We learn from both statements that in most of Oudh, in a large part of the northwestern provinces, in Southern and Central Punjab, and in several districts in the central provinces and in Upper Burma, the Autumn crops have been seriously damaged in consequence of the prevailing drought, and that if no rain falls before the end of November the Spring sowings will be small, so that the crops will be correspondingly defective. In parts of Bombay, too, there is some anxiety felt about the condition and prospects of the food supply. That there will be a rainfall in time to avert the mischief is, the Viceroy says, now improbable, so that there is only too ample reasons to expect that the scarcity will, in the course of the next few months, be followed by a famine. But it will be observed with pleasure that, whatever the event may prove to be, Mr. Woodburn, in his statement to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and the Viceroy himself, in his remarks upon it, and in his message to the Indian Secretary, speak with perfect confidence as to the ability of the Government to take measures to relieve the anticipated distress. The Government is now in a stronger position than it has ever been before. More miles of railway are open, more irrigation works have been completed, and where irrigation is insufficient it will be possible to convey food by rail to the places in most urgent need of it. It was in the absence of such facilities as these that the great Orissa and Mysore famines were so destructive to human life. There was food available in abundance, but there were no means of transporting it to the famine-stricken regions where the people were perishing from want. This will never happen again in the course of any new famine, and we may expect with confidence that, however severe and however widespread the distress, it will not be accompanied by the extreme suffering which earlier famines have entailed.

In a country like India, with its vast population largely dependent on the food supply of each year, and with its uncertain seasons, there is a possibility of famine at all times, and a certainty of its occasional occurrence. It is just twenty years since the last great famine, extending over much the same districts as those now threatened. The period of exemption has been turned to good account. Since 1877 the canal-protected tracts in the Punjab and in the northwest provinces have been fully doubled in extent. The railways open in these and in the central provinces have been raised from 2,500 to 6,250 miles. In some other respects, too, the prospects are more hopeful than they were in 1877. The actual food supply in the country is larger than it was then, and supplies of wheat are already on their way from California—supplies which the high prices now ruling in India will serve still further to attract. The cargoes expected from California are being dealt with by grain merchants in advance. They offer American wheat at 9 seers per rupee in Calcutta, which brings the price up to 8 seers for delivery at Allahabad. This, it seems, is above the average prices now ruling in any of the affected districts, so that prices must be expected to have advanced by the time the American exports will have reached India. They are already much above those asked in more favorable years. At Allahabad, in 1894, 14.22 seers of wheat could be had for one rupee; at Agra and in Oudh prices were lower still, while in some districts of the Punjab as much as 25.58 seers were purchasable at the same price. The present season's exceptionally high prices are pressing severely on the poorer classes, so that, even apart from any further failure of crops, there is need for prompt relief. Due measures are being taken to meet the case. Arrangements have been made for the opening of relief works at once in the northwest provinces, in Oudh, and in the Punjab. There and elsewhere the local Governments are acting with energy and promptitude, and test relief works have already been started where they are rendered necessary by the existing distress.

A famine such as that now feared must, of course, involve a very considerable strain on the financial resources of India. But this, we may fairly hope, will be the measure of the mischief it will occasion. The Indian Government has had frequent experience of the kind of trouble with which it is now called upon to deal, and it well knows how it is to be met. That the supply of food from all sources will be adequate for all wants there is no reason to doubt. The first thing, therefore, to be done is to make sure that it is so distributed as to reach the districts in need of it, and the internal communications of the country are so complete that there will be no difficulty on this score. Thus far, indeed, the work is likely to be done, whether the Government intervenes or not. The prospects of high prices, which are attracting wheat from California, will serve also to attract it to the districts where the scarcity is greatest and where prices consequently are highest. How it is to be paid for is a different question, and it is most obviously at this point that help must be given by the administration if the poorer classes are not to starve. It is mainly by the opening of relief works on a sufficiently large scale that the case can be met, and in this way the Government is prepared to meet it. There are, the Viceroy states, nine schemes of railway construction on which work can be begun in the Northwest Provinces, in Oudh, and in the Punjab.

The local Governments are preparing projects for canals and minor works. Ten lakhs of rupees are to be advanced for temporary wells in the Northwest Provinces. The Government is everywhere bestirring itself. It is well aware of the demand which is likely to be made upon it, and it is in perfect readiness to meet it. The number of persons for whom the Government will be called upon to provide will, in no case, be likely to exceed two-and-a-half millions, and the period of their dependence is not likely to be protracted beyond one year. This, Mr. Woodburn states, is the extreme estimate of what may be looked for under the most unfavorable conditions, so that we do not expect that the work thrown on the Government will be as heavy or nearly as heavy as this, the present conditions, as far as known, being not at all the most unfavorable. Nor will the drain on the Indian Exchequer represent an absolute loss. To establish relief works is never an economical way of getting the work done, but there is no need that the money spent on them should be set down as so much wasted. The increase of railways and of canals, but especially of railways, is, Lord Lytton declared, the best help to the Government toward meeting the attacks of famine. Indian railways, as the Viceroy points out, have been increased already, and the money which is to be expended on relief works will thus give promise of a twofold benefit to the country. It will be at once a safeguard against present famine, and it will add to the resources at the command of the Government for dealing with future famines. We hardly see how, under the circumstances of the case, it could be better or more productively spent.

Forcing Good Money on Them.

From The Detroit Free Press.

No words are too severe for fitly characterizing the employer who compels his men to accept good money when there is poor money to be had by simply voting for it.

Every palate-pleasing delicacy. The world's best vintages. Before or after theatre visit the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue. —Adv.

VIOLENCE BY SILVER MEN

VICIOUS WORK WITH BULLETS AND OTHER MISSILES.

Parlor and Library Windows Broken in an Aristocratic Portion of Chicago—Houses in Ashland Boulevard Showing Portraits of McKinley and Hobart Pelted by Mobs of Bryan Shouters—Other Disturbances and Casualties.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Silverites armed with rifles, clubs, canes, and carrying cobblestones, bricks, and bags containing pepper and lampblack, terrorized residents and pedestrians of aristocratic Ashland Boulevard from Adams to Congress Streets, last night.

The library window of William J. Chalmers, 234 Ashland Boulevard, was pierced by bullets; W. J. Wilson, living at 190 Ashland Boulevard, had a parlor window broken by a cobblestone, and similar work was done at Thomas Chalmers's, D. J. Scully's, and Lewis Rush's.

Gangs of Bryan shouters, after pelting houses with stones and bricks wherever portraits of McKinley and Hobart were displayed, disbanded at the sight of policemen. They met again, however, in front of the Eighteenth Ward Democrat Headquarters, West Madison Street, near Union, where the mob swelled to 2,000, and three times during the evening riot calls were sent to the Desplaines Street Police Station.

Policeman Hunter says he caught Adam Melbeck in the act of throwing a stone at the crowd which stood in front of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Headquarters across the street. The man was arrested, as was also Alex Meyer, who, it seems, was looking for a fight.

WILL FOLLOW MR. BRYAN.

A Republican Speaker to Track Him Through Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—When Mr. Bryan leaves Lincoln to-morrow morning for his flying trip through his own State, he will be followed at no great distance by John P. Irish of California, who will strive to undo whatever Mr. Bryan accomplishes. This programme was decided upon by the National Democrats of Nebraska when Chairman Mark Hanna vetoed the proposition that ex-Congressman William E. Mason should perform that duty for the Republicans in Illinois.

It is improbable that Mr. Irish will follow Mr. Bryan throughout the day, but arrangements for his reception have been made in most of the larger towns to be visited.

Manslaughter in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—A political argument on a Prairie Avenue trolley car late last night caused a fracas which resulted to-day in the death of Motorman Joseph Starr.

It is supposed his skull was fractured in a scuffle with Edward Moseley, a young colored man. Moseley kept annoying a young man who held different political views, until Conductor Clarence H. Ryan threatened to eject him. Later on Motorman Starr seized Moseley and they left the car and fought on the sidewalk.

Starr walked home after the fight, but became unconscious early this morning and died at noon. Moseley was arrested. Starr leaves a wife and two small children.

THE MYERS BALLOT MACHINE.

It Is to be Used in Rochester at Tuesday's Election.

From The Rochester Herald.

Mayor Warner having signed the new contract with the Myers Ballot Machine Company, no further legal impediment remains to the use of the voting machines in this city next Tuesday.

The names of candidates are arranged in columns after the fashion of the blanket ballot, with this distinction: On the official ballot the square in which the cross must be marked comes before the name of each candidate; on the Myers machine the button that must be pressed follows the name of each candidate. There is scarcely any danger of confusion here, as the party knob is in every case of the same color as the party column.

The voting of a straight ticket with the Myers machine is simplicity itself. The various party columns are distinguished by colors. The Democratic color is yellow, the Republican red, the Prohibitionist blue, and so on. At the top of the Democratic column is a button, which, upon being pressed in firmly until it remains fast, votes the straight ticket. Having done this, the voter walks out of the exit door (another door having been used for entrance) closes it behind him and his straight vote is recorded.

Voting "split" tickets is a trifle more difficult, but this, too, will be found simple enough, if the voter keeps his wits about him. Suppose a Democrat wishes to vote for a Prohibition candidate for the Assembly. In that event, the first thing he does is to press in the knob following the name of this candidate. That action locks all the buttons of the other candidates for this office, so that it would be impossible to vote for two candidates for the same place. Having done this, (and he can repeat the operation with other candidates for whom he might wish to "split,") the voter must now go back to the Democratic column and press all the buttons following the names of the remaining Democratic candidates. Remember that a vote outside the party column bars the use of the button at the head of that column. Remember, too, that where you vote for selected candidates outside your party you must invariably press their buttons first, and then press in the remaining buttons on your own columns.

No Parade Ten Days Before Election.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The law of Pennsylvania forbids political parades in the ten days before election.

Entries for the Y. M. C. A. Race.

A fine list of entries has been received for the five-mile handicap on the Rockaway Road to-morrow, under the auspices of the Associated Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn. Every branch of the association in the city is represented, and a spirited race is looked for. The candidates and their handicaps follow:

Name and Branch.	Handicap.
F. Warner, Bedford	2:30
A. W. Robbins, Prospect	2:30
H. D. Sentel, Central	2:30
C. A. Antonidee, Bedford	2:00
J. E. Pickney, Central	2:00
E. De Lorriane, Central	2:00
F. B. Adams, Central	2:00
F. Van Riper, Prospect	1:45
W. F. Robbins, Prospect	1:45
J. H. May, Bedford	1:45
W. C. Potter, Jr., Prospect	1:30
C. Klinck, Central	1:30
B. Dieckman, Prospect	1:30
C. F. Alpers, Bedford	1:30
O. C. Cyplot, Bedford	1:15
J. Faucett, Bedford	1:00
F. Bischoff, Jr., Twenty-sixth Ward	0:30
J. F. M. Detlefsen, Bedford	0:30
C. F. Nielson, Twenty-sixth Ward	Scratch
W. H. Rogers, Central	Scratch
A. Garlicks, Central	Scratch
C. B. Forrest, Twenty-sixth Ward	Scratch
H. C. Dukeshire, Prospect	Scratch

Philadelphia Record Broken.

A successful attempt was made on the New-York-Philadelphia and return road record yesterday by Albert Peitsher, the fast road rider of Yorkville Wheelmen, who covered the distance, which is about 214 miles, in eighteen hours and seventeen minutes. The best previous accepted record was nineteen hours and fifty-six minutes, held by Capt Charles P. Stanbach, of the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

DON'T BET.

All Bryanites Advised Not to Risk Their Money on the Election.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 31.

The result of the election on Tuesday next is most uncertain. No one is wise enough, or well enough informed, to be able to say with any degree of accuracy whether the Democratic or Republican Party will win. Such are the unusual surroundings of the canvass, and such the changes of party allegiance, that the keenest politicians do not know whether the vote will be close or a landslide for one or the other party. The current "official" predictions, coming from either side, are merely drum-beating. All and singular, they are worthless. The management on either side feels it a duty to stimulate with hope of victory. Nobody has a patent on a show of exultation and confidence.

The Enquirer believes now that Mr. Bryan has the better chance of being elected. Our news from West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, and Illinois leads us to make this declaration. At the same time we desire to earnestly warn our friends about betting on the result. Any earnest, good Democrat—any conscientious advocate of monetary reform—who contemplates betting a dollar on his favorite can do infinitely more good to the cause by spending a few dollars in his precinct to see that the whole Bryan vote gets to the polls. This is a matter of supreme importance. We can assure the friends of Bryan and Sewall that there will be a lavish fund for this sort of work on the gold side. To bring out the silver vote we must depend on the popular zeal, and the industry and generosity of local leaders. Surely there must be more satisfaction to an honest man in achieving the greatest political triumph of a generation than in a mere pecuniary vindication of a guess.

There is no argument in a bet. Frequently it is the mere blustering measure of one man's partisanship against that of another. It is the last resort of unconvincing debate. It frequently comes of false pride in not being "bluffed down." It has been common to employ the excess of a giant campaign fund to gain whatever advantage there may have been in being on the commanding side of the betting ring. It has so often happened that the party having the most money to wager and offering the most liberal odds has come to grief at the election that the pool room is no longer an index of what may happen on election day. The Bryan man who bets this year will usually find that he is going against a betting syndicate. Let him put his money to a better purpose than it would go to should he either win or lose it.

We repeat that the battle is uncertain, but it is the belief of The Enquirer that Mr. Bryan will be the next President of the United States. To that end let no man waste his substance.

THE QUAIL SEASON OPENED.

Attractions Offered by North Carolina to the Sportsman.

From The Washington Star.

The quail season begins Nov. 1, in Maryland and the Carolinas. There can be no quail killed in Virginia for two years, and there are so few quail in Maryland and the land is so generally and rigidly posted, that it would virtually be a waste of time for a man to take a gun and dog into it unless he has been especially invited by some property owner who can assure him where a covey or two can be found.

North Carolina promeses to be overrun with gunners, not only from Washington, but from Virginia as well, and Northern States. Reports from North Carolina are to the effect that the birds were brooded very early, and are well matured.

It will be good news to all to hear that birds are plentiful in North Carolina, especially in the eastern section, where the country is as level as a billiard table and hunting all the easier. The stubble is well grown with ragweed, so there is excellent cover. Reports have been received from a number of towns, all to the effect that there are plenty of birds. This is particularly true of Tarborough, where turkeys are also said to be numerous. Tarborough is quite a town, and many nearby points can be reached by rail. A great deal of the land is posted, but permission can be easily obtained to shoot over it. Excellent reports have also been received from stations on the Scotland Neck Railroad and the Weldon and Wilmington line. At Ayden, in Pitt County, quail are plentiful within ten minutes' walk of the town, and the same reports are received from Greenville and Grangers, below Ayden. Good reports are coming from Rocky Mount, and from Fremont, Mount Olive, Plymouth, Magnolia, and throughout Duplin County generally, Spring Hope, Whitakers, and Garysburg.

At most of these places there are good accommodations, and men may be employed who are familiar with the best shooting grounds in the vicinity, and who can secure permission for strangers to shoot over posted lands. Sportsmen who go to the expense of such a trip, however, can secure better results if they will seek some farm house in the midst of the shooting country as soon as they reach it, and secure accommodations there. Then they can step right outdoors and begin shooting without the delay of a ride from a town out to the stubbles.

In the vicinity of all the places enumerated there are farmers who gladly welcome visiting sportsmen. Another point in favor of a programme of this sort is that the dogs are better taken care of, because they are more immediately under control of their masters than they can be at a hotel or boarding house in town. The railroads in North Carolina usually carry one dog to each gunner free, and the Atlantic Coast Line has issued a circular directing baggagemesters to do this until March 1.

The law in North Carolina allows the killing of quail between Nov. 1 and March 15, save in Currituck County, where the close season runs from April 1 to Dec. 1. It also provides that no person shall export from the state any quail or partridges, either dead or alive, but this part of the statute is more honored in the breach than in the observance, for every sportsman finds space in his baggage when he is returning which can accommodate a goodly number of the birds that have fallen to his gun.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon's Mishap.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Thursday night Dr. Foster of Lisbon sent for Dr. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston to assist him in a consultation at Bowdoin Corner. After the consultation, Dr. Garcelon started to drive home, fifteen miles, by way of Webster Corner, as he had gone by way of "Dead Man's Road," as it is called, and had found that it was muddy. Near Webster Corner is an old cellar, where once stood the house where Franklin Simmons was born. It was dark when the physician got there, and as his horse seemed puzzled to find the way he got out to make inquiries, and in the darkness walked into this old cellar. His fall of eight feet injured his back seriously, and he was unable to find any way to get out. After becoming nearly exhausted in his efforts to call for help he managed to loosen some of the stones of the wall and climbed out. Then his shouts brought help and his horse, which was feeding by the roadside, was found. Dr. Garcelon, with his usual pluck, would not have any one drive home with him, and he arrived in Lewiston not long after. At his home he told them that his back was not badly hurt, and he sticks to it, though, as a matter of fact, he suffers much pain from it. Dr. Gracelon is eighty-three years of age.

To Talk Free Silver Eighteen Hours.

From The Boston Journal.

At 6 o'clock Monday evening Charles E. Davis, the leader of the silver forces of Waltham, Mass., will begin an eighteen consecutive hours' talk in Maynard Hall, that city, on silver. Davis claims he will put the thirteen-hour speech of Senator Allen of Nebraska in the shade. He claims that he is able and capable of the task which he is about to undertake, and if he succeeds he will claim the championship for long-time speaking in the United States.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES.

HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, ETC

ALL STATES WILL VOTE

OFFICES TO BE FILLED BY TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

In Every State but Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, Congressmen Will Be Balloted For and Governor or Minor Officers in Nearly All—List of the State Tickets, the Parties That Have Made Nominations, and the Candidates.

There will be an election in every State to-morrow, all voting for Presidential Electors and Congressmen. Nearly all will vote for Governor or minor State officers.

The following is a list of the offices to be filled, the parties having candidates, and the names of the men to be voted for:

All States vote for Presidential Electors.

All States vote for Congressmen except Maine, Oregon, and Vermont.

All States vote for Governor or minor State officers except Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Maine, Oregon, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, and Vermont.

The following States elect Governors:

Colorado, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.*

Connecticut, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.*

Delaware, Governor, minor officers, and Legislature.

Idaho, Governor and full State ticket.

Illinois, Governor and full State ticket and and Legislature.*

Indiana, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.*

Kansas, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Massachusetts, Governor and full State ticket.

Michigan, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Minnesota, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Missouri, Governor and full State ticket et and Legislature.*

Montana, Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Nebraska—Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

New-Hampshire—*Governor and Legislature.

New-York—*Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge Court of Appeals, and Legislature.

North Carolina—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

North Dakota—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

South Carolina—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

South Dakota—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Tennessee—Governor and Judges.

Texas—Governor and full State ticket, Assembly, half Senate.

Washington—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

West Virginia—Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

Wisconsin—*Governor and full State ticket and Legislature.

MINOR STATE TICKETS.

California—*Assembly and half Senate.

Iowa—Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, &c.

Maryland—Judicial election in Second Circuit.

Nevada—*Lieutenant Governor, Regents, Justice Supreme Court, Assembly and half Senate.

New-Jersey—Eight Senators and full Assembly.*

Ohio—Secretary of State, Judge Supreme Court, Commissioner of Public Works, &c.

Pennsylvania—*Legislature and county officers.

Utah—*Legislature.

Wyoming—Chief Justice and Assembly and nine Senators.

*Elect Legislatures, which in turn elect United States Senators.

The Presidential tickets in the field are: McKinley and Hobart, Republicans.
Bryan and Sewall, Democratic.
Palmer and Buckner, National Democratic.
Bryan and Watson, People's.
Levering and Johnson, Prohibition.
Bentley and Southgate, National.
Matchett and Maguire, Socialist-Labor.

In all States McKinley and Hobart and Bryan and Sewall Electors are in nomination.

Palmer and Buckner Electors have been nominated in twenty-seven States; the Prohibition Party has Electors in twenty-two States, and the National and Socialist-Labor Parties have Electors in about one-third of the States. Bryan and Watson Electors are running in ten States on separate tickets, and in most other States Populists have fused with Democrats and will vote for Bryan and Sewall Electors, some of whom are Populists.

The Electoral tickets to be voted for in the different States are as follows:

Alabama—Republican-Democratic-Populist fusion.

Arkansas — Republican-Democratic-Populist fusion.

California — Republican-Democratic-People's fusion.

Colorado — Silver-Republican-Democratic; Populist-National-Silver; McKinley Republican, Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and Middle of the Road Populist.

Connecticut—Republican, Democratic, National Democratic, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

Delaware—Republican and Union Republican, Democratic and Single Tax, honest-money Democratic, Prohibition.

Florida—Republican, Democrat-Populist.

Georgia—Republican, Democratic, and National Democrat.

Idaho—Republican and Democratic-Populist fusion.

Illinois—Republican, Democratic-Populist, Gold Democratic, Prohibition, National and Socialist-Labor.

Indiana—Republican, Democratic-Populist, Populist, National Democratic, Prohibition, National and Socialist-Labor.

Iowa — Republican Democratic-People's, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

Kansas—Republican, Democratic-People's National Democratic, Prohibition, National, and Middle of the Road Populist.

Kentucky—Republican, Democratic-Populist, and National Democratic.

Louisiana—Republican and Democratic-Populist.

Maine—Republican, Democratic-People's and Prohibition.

Maryland—Republican, Democratic, People's, and National Democratic.

Massachusetts—Republican, Democratic-People's, National Democratic, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

Michigan—Republican, Democratic-People's, Union Silver, Sound Money Democratic, Prohibition, National, and Socialist-Labor.

Minnesota—Republican, Democratic-People's, National Democratic, and Prohibition.

Mississippi—Hill Republican, McKinley Electors, Lynch Republican McKinley Electors, Democratic Bryan and Sewall, Populist Bryan and Watson, and National Democratic.

Missouri—Republican, Democratic-People's, National Democratic, Prohibition, National, and Socialist-Labor.

Montana—Gold Republican, Democratic, Silver Republican, People's, and Prohibition.

Nebraska—Republican, Democratic and People's, Independent, Sound Money Democratic, Prohibition, National, and Socialist-Labor.

Nevada—Republican, Democratic Silver Party, People's, (Bryan and Watson.)

New-Hampshire—Republican, Democratic, National Democratic, People's, Prohibition, National, and Socialist-Labor.

New-Jersey—Republican, Democratic-People's, and National Democratic.

New-York—Republican, Democratic-People's, National Democratic, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

North Carolina — Republican, Democratic, Populist, and National Democrat.

North Dakota—Republican, Democratic, Populist, and Prohibition.

Ohio — Republican, Democratic-People's, National Democratic, Prohibition, National, Socialist Labor, and Bryan-Watson, one election.

Oregon—Republican, Democratic-Populist, (fusion,) Gold Democrat, and Prohibitionist.

Pennsylvania — Republican and McKinley Citizens, Democratic-People's, Free Silver, Jeffersonian Democracy, Prohibition, National, Socialist Labor.

Rhode Island—Republican, Democratic, and Prohibitionist.

South Carolina—Melton and Webster Republicans, Democratic, and National Democratic.

South Dakota—Republican, Democrat-Populist-Silver, and National Democrat.

Tennessee—Republican, Democrat, Populist, and Prohibition.

Texas—Republican-Gold- Democrat-Populist and Democrat.

Utah—Republican and Democratic-Independent Republican-Populist.

Vermont—Republican, Democrat-People's, and Prohibition.

Virginia—Republican, Democrat, and National Democrat.

Washington—Republican, People's Fusion, National Democrat, Prohibition, and National.

West Virginia — Republican, Democrat-People's, National Democrat, and Prohibition.

Wisconsin—Republican, Democrat, People's, National Democrat, Prohibition, and Socialist Labor.

Wyoming — Republican, Democrat, and People's.

The State tickets of all parties are as follows:

COLORADO.

Governor—Alva Adams, Silver Rep.-Dem.; Morton S. Bailey, Pop.-National Silver; George W. Allen, McKinley Rep.; W. A. Marsh, Proh.; Peter B. Hirsch, Soc.-Labor; Davis H. Waite, Middle-of-the-Road Pop.

Lieutenant Governor.—Jared L. Brush, Silver Rep.-Dem.; William Scott Lee, Pop.-National Silver; Hosea Townsend, McKinley Rep.; Mrs. Josephine Hicks, Proh.; George Bauer, Soc.-Labor; George Ash, Middle-of-the-Road Pop.

Secretary of State.—Charles H. S. Whipple, Silver Rep.-Dem.; Frank Kratzer, Pop.-National Silver; Edwin Price, McKinley Rep.; the Rev. D. L. Rader, Proh.; Newton Elliott, Soc.-Labor; J. W. Curtis, Middle-of-the-Road Pop.

Treasurer.—George W. Kephart, Silver Rep.-Dem.; Horace C. Clark, Pop.-National Silver; James S. Barlow, McKinley Rep.; Harry G. Schuck, Proh.; Nathan L. Giest, Soc.-Labor.

Auditor.—J. W. Lowell, Silver Rep.-Dem.; George Seaver, Pop.-National Silver; George S. Adams, McKinley Rep.; Mrs. Adri Hungerford, Proh.; Albert E. Selmer, Soc.-Labor.

Attorney General.—Byron L. Carr, Silver Rep.-Dem.; N. C. Miller, Pop.-National Silver; Alexander Gullett, McKinley Rep.; T. Webster Hoyt, Proh.; Charles Flack, Soc.-Labor; John McAndrew, Middle-of-the-Road Pop.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Grace Espey Patton, (Silver-Rep.-Dem.) L. S. Cornell, (Pop.-Nat.-Silver;) Mrs. Jane T. Hanna, (McKinley Rep.;) J. R. Wylie, (Proh.;) Albert Werner, (Soc.-Labor;) George J. Blakeley, (Middle Road Pop.)

Regents State University—O. J. Pfeiffer and Will J. Orange, (Silver-Rep.-Dem.;) Ada McElroy and John M. Cochran, (Pop.-Nat.-Silver;) the Rev. Charles Caverno and Gustav Krenke, (McKinley Rep.,) and Chauncey Stokes and the Rev. B. F. Lawler, (Proh.;) John R. Spiers and A. B. Foster, (Middle Road Pops.)

CONNECTICUT.

For Governor—Lorrin A. Cooke, (Rep.;) Joseph B. Sargent, (Dem.;) Joel A. Sperry, (Nat. Dem.;) Edward G. Manchester, (Proh.;) John A. Norton, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—James D. Dewell, (Rep.;) S. Ashbell Crandall, (Dem.;) William Waldo Hyde, (Nat. Dem.;) C. E. Steele, (Proh.;) Irving C. Chatfield, (Soc.-Labor.)

Secretary of State—Charles Phelps, (Rep.;) Homer S. Cummings, (Dem.;) William Belcher, (Nat. Dem.;) W. L. Chamberlain, (Proh.;) Faustin Serrer, (Soc.-Labor.)

Treasurer—Charles W. Grosvenor, (Rep.;) Asa M. Rose, (Dem.;) George H. Hoyt, (Nat. Dem.;) George B. Fenner, (Proh.;) Henry L. Aine, (Soc.-Labor.)

Controller—Benjamin P. Mead, (Rep.;) Edwin M. Ripley, (Dem.;) Morris W. Seymour, (Nat. Dem.;) A. C. Barton, (Proh.;) Joseph W. Powell, (Soc.-Labor.)

DELRWARE.

For Governor—John C. Higgins, (Rep.;) John Hoffecker, (Union Rep.;) Ebe W. Tunnell, (Dem. and Honest Money Dem.;) Daniel Green, (Proh.;) Lewis N. Slaughter, (Single Tax.)

(All parties also have candidates for members of Constitutional Convention.)

IDAHO.

For Governor—Frank Steunenberg, (Dem.-Pop-Silver Rep.; Moses F. Fowler, (Proh.)

Lieutenant Governor—Vincent Burbower, (Rep.;) E. B. True, (Dem.-Silver Rep.;) Henry McFarland, (Proh.)

Secretary of State—Isaac W. Garrett, (Rep.;)Charles E. Durans, (Dem.-Silver Reps.;) George J. Lewis, (Pop.;) William J. Boone, (Proh.)

Treasurer—F. C. Ramsey, (Rep.;) Timothy Reagan, (Silver Rep.-Pop.-Dem.;) I. P. Marcellus, (Proh.)

Attorney General—John A. Bagley, (Rep.;) George M. Parsons, (Silver Rep.;) R. E. McFarland, (Peo-Dem.;) William A. Hall, (Proh.)

ILLINOIS.

For Governor—John R. Tanner, (Rep.;) John P. Altgeid, (Dem. and Pop.;) William J. Foreman, (Ind. Gold. Dem.;) George W. Gere, (Proh.;) Isaac W. Higgs, (Nat.;) Charles A. Baustian, (Soc. Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—William A. Northcott, (Rep.;) Monroe C. Crawford, (Dem. and Pop.;) Chester A. Babcock, (Ind. Dem.;) H. B. Kepley, Proh.;) Robert C. Allen, (Nat.;) Charles R. Davis, (Soc. Labor.)

Secretary of State—James A. Rose, (Rep.;) Finis E. Downing, (Dem. and Pop.;) Charles S. Wiley, (Ind. Dem.;) Alonzo E. Wilson, (Proh.;) Lloyd C. Spencer, (Nat.;) John Raymond Pepin, (Soc. Labor.)

Auditor—James S. McCullough, (Rep.;) Andrew L. Maxwell, (Dem. and Pop.;) Frederick E. W. Brink, (Ind. Dem.;) A. J. Bassett, Proh.;) John A. Hospes, (Nat.;) Fred Heintz, (Soc. Labor.)

Treasurer—Henry L. Hertz, (Rep.;) Edward C. Pace, (Dem. and Pop.;) Daniel V. Samuels, (Ind. Dem.;) E. K. Hayes, (Proh.;) John A. L. Scott, (Nat.;) Fritz Heintz, (Soc. Labor.)

Attorney General—Edward C. Akin, (Rep.;) George A. Trude, (Dem. and Pop.;) Edward Ridgely, (Ind. Dem.;) R. H. Patton, (Proh.;) George A. Gordon, (Nat.;) Paul Ehman, (Soc. Labor.)

Board of Trustees—Mary Turner Carriell, Thomas J. Smith, Francis McKay, (Rep.;) Julia Holmes Smith, Richard P. Morgan, Nelson W. Graham, (Dem. and Pop.;) Simon H. Busey, Charles F. Babcock. August Niehaus (Ind. Dem.;) Lucy P. Gaston, Carrie L. Grout, Ella M. Orr, Proh.; Mary E. Metzger, Martha J. Adams, Martha C. Collins, (Nat.;) Mrs. Belle Sales, Mrs. Emma Timblin, Mrs. Fannie Cavanaugh, (Soc. Labor.)

INDIANA.

For Governor—James A. Mount, Rep.; Benjamin F. Shively, Dem.; Thomas Wadsworth, People's; Leander M. Crist, Proh.; James G. Kingsbury, National; Philip H. Moore, Soc.-Labor.

Lieutenant Governor—William S. Haggard, Rep.; John C. Lawler, Dem.; Adam P. Hanna, People's; William Edgerton, Proh.; Sampson J. North, National; Harry C. Sharp, Soc.-Labor.

Auditor-Americus C. Daily, Rep.; Joseph T. Panning, Dem.; Nathan M. Jennings, People's; Samuel M. Thomson, Proh.; Hans C. Hanson, National.

Treasurer—Frederick J. Sholz, Rep.; Morgan Chandler, Dem.; Frederick J. S. Robinson, People's; Preston Ryder, Proh.; Sylvester Johnson, National; Frank Helbrick, Soc.-Labor.

Attorney General—William A. Ketcham, Rep.; John G. McNutt, Dem.; Daniel H. Bernandes, People's; Cutler S. Dobbins, Proh.; Helen M. Gouger, National.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—David M. Geeting, Rep.; William B. Sinclair, Dem.; Charles M. Lemon, Proh.; Cyrus W. Hogden, National.

IOWA.

For Secretary of State—George L. Dobson, (Rep.,) H. L. Carr, (Dem. and Peoples,) William G. Wright, (Proh.,) J. B. Wetzenbach, (Soc. Labor.)

Auditor—C. G. McCarthy, (Rep.,) George W. Davis, (Dem. and Peo.,) J. W. Wonders, (Proh.,) J. B. Travis, (Soc.-Labor.)

Treasurer—John Herriott, (Rep.,) Charles Reugnitz, (Dem. and Peo.,) W. A. F. Westphal, (Soc.-Labor.,) E. J. Bye, (Proh.)

Attorney General—Milton Remley, (Rep.,) W. D. Boies, (Dem. and Peo.,) C. E. Broadman, (Proh.)

Judge Supreme Court—Scott M. Ladd, (Rep.,) Lemuel R. Bolter, (Dem. and Peo.,) Samuel Holmes, (Proh.)

Railroad Commissioners—Edward A. Dawson, (Rep.,) Thomas J. Denson and Amos Steckel, (Dem. and Peo.,) William S. Peil, (Proh.,) C. H. Jensen and A. Rindler, (Soc.-Labor.)

KANSAS.

For Governor—E. N. Morrill, Republican; John W. Leedy, Democratic and People's; Horace Hurley, Prohibition; Henry L. Douthart, National; A. E. Kepford, Independent.

Lieutenant Governor—H. E. Richter, Republican; A. M. Harvey, Democratic and People's; George Hollingberry, Prohibition; E. Clark, National.

Secretary of State—W. C. Edwards, Republican; W. E. Bush, Democratic and People's; H. H. Geyer, Prohibition; T. S. Walter, National.

Auditor—George E. Cole, Republican; W. H. Morris, Democratic and People's; T. D. Talmage, Prohibition; Levi Belknap, National.

State Treasurer—Otis L. Atherton, Republican; D. H. Heflebower, Democratic and People's; John Biddison, Prohibition; James Murray, National.

Attorney General—F. B. Dawes, Republican; L. C. Boyle, Democratic and People's; J. T. Merry, Prohibition; A. H. Vance, Independent.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. Stanley, Republican; William Stryker, Democratic and People's; Mrs. Virginia Greever, Prohibition.

Chief Justice—T. F. Garver, Republican; Frank Doster, Democratic and People's; J. R. Silvers, National.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Governor—Roger Wolcott, (Rep.,) George Fred Williams, (Dem. and Pop.,) Frederick O. Prince, (Nat. Dem.,) Allen Coffin, (Proh.,) and Thomas C. Brophy, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Lieutenant Governor—W. Murray Crane, (Rep.,) C. J. Callahan, (Dem. and Pop.,) James E. McConnell, (Nat. Dem.,) William W. Nash, (Proh.,) Moritz E. Ruther, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Secretary of State—William M. Olin, Boston, (Rep.,) Joseph H. Potts, Lynn, (Dem. and Pop.,) Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, (Dem. Nat.,) Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, (Proh.,) Leroy D. Usher, Worcester, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Treasurer—Edward P. Shaw, Newburyport, (Rep.,) Thomas A. Watson, Braintree, (Dem. and Pop.,) Horace P. Tobey, Wareham, (Dem. Nat.,) Robert C. Habberley, Hyde Park, (Proh.,) Charles G. F. Claus, Malden, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Auditor—John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, (Rep.,) Maurice J. Fitzgerald, Boston, (Dem.,) Maurice P. Cavanaugh, Springfield, (Dem. and Pop.,) Thomas A. Frissell, Hinsdale, (Proh.,) Charles C. Speilman, Springfield, (Dem.-Nat.,) Rufus H. Phinney, Lynn, (Soc.-Labor.

For Attorney General—Hosea M. Knowlton, New-Bedford, (Rep.,) John B. O'Donnell, Northampton, (Dem. and Pop.,) Henry F. Hurlburt, Lynn, (Dem. Nat.,) Wolcott Hamlin, Amherst, (Proh.,) John G. Chase, Haverhill, (Soc.-Labor.)

MICHIGAN.

For Governor—Hazen S. Pingree, (Rep.,) Charles R. Sligh, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Rufus F. Sprague, (Dem., sound money,) Robert G. Safford, (Proh.,) John Giberson, (Nat.,) Lester H. Chappell (Soc.-Labor.)

For Lieutenant Governor—Thomas R. Dunston, (Rep.,) Justin R. Whiting, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Theodore A. Felch, (Dem., sound money,) Henry Andrus, (Proh.,) Harvey B. Hatch, (Nat.,) Albert Gram, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Secretary of State—Washington Gardner, (Rep.,) Alom G. Bruce, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Samuel L. Boyce, (Dem., sound money,) George Roeglois, (Proh.,) Salem A. Dean, (Nat.,) Christian Vahlbrusch, (Soc.-Labor.)

Treasurer—George A. Steele, (Rep.,) Otto E. Karste, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Wilder D. Stevens, (Dem., sound money,) Robert King, (Proh.,) I. N. Shepherd, (Nat.,) Charles Keppler, (Soc.-Labor.)

Auditor General—Roscoe D. Dix, (Rep.,) Arthur E. Cole, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Irving W. Conkey, (Dem., sound money,) William J. Heart, (Proh.,) Abraham G. Jackson, (Nat.,) Louis Erb, (Soc.-Labor.)

Attorney General—Fred A. Maynard, (Rep.,) Alfred J. Murphy, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Cyrus E. Lathrop, (Dem., sound money,) Noah W. Cheever, (Proh.,) Charles K. Perrine, (Nat.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jason E. Hammond, (Rep.,) David E. Hankins, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) William Heap, (Dem., sound money,) Robert S. Avaun, (Proh.,) Charles C. Willets, (Nat.,) Thomas Hines, (Soc.-Labor.)

Member of Board of Education—J. W. Simmons, (Rep.,) Frank S. Dewey, (Dem.-People's Union Silver,) Howard Edwards, (Dem., sound money,) Elmer Honser, (Proh.,) Joseph B. Stears, (Nat.,) Henry Sievers, (Soc.-Labor.)

For Governor—David M. Clough, (Rep.,) John Lind, (Dem. and People's,) William J. Dean, (Proh.,) Albert A. Ames, (Ind.,) William B. Hammond, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—John L. Gibbs, (Rep.,) J. M. Bowler, (People's and Dem.,) Clarence Wedge, (Proh.)

Secretary of State—Albert Berg, (Rep.,) Julian J. Heinrich, (Dem. and People's,) J. A. McConkey, (Proh.)

Treasurer—August T. Koerner, (Rep.,) Alexander McKinnon, (Dem. and People's.)

Attorney General—Henry W. Childs, (Rep.,) John A. Keyes, (People's-Dem.)

MISSOURI.

For Governor—Robert E. Lewis, (Rep.,) Lon. V. Stephens, (Dem.-People's,) J. McDowell Trimble, (Nat. Dem.,) Herman P. Faris, (Proh.-Nat.,) and Lewis C. Fry, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—Abra C. Pettijohn, (Rep.,) August H. Boite, (Dem.,) Albert F. Osterman, (Nat. Dem.,) James M. Hills, (People's,) James M. Ritchey, (Proh.-Nat.,) and Christopher Rocker, (Soc.-Labor.)

Secretary of State—William P. Freeman, (Rep.,) Alexander A. Lesueur, (Dem.,) Daniel H. McIntyre, (Nat. Dem.,) Thomas Day, (People's,) Edwin E. McClellan, (Proh.-Nat.,) and Albert E. Sanderson, (Soc.-Labor.)

State Auditor—John G. Bishop, (Rep.,) James M. Seibert, (Dem.,) Edward D. Porter, (Nat. Dem.,) Sheridan Webster, (People's,) John O. Rolfe, (Proh.-Nat.,) and James Randal, (Soc.-Labor.)

State Treasurer—Jacob F. Gunlich, (Rep.,) Frank L. Fritz, (Dem.,) William McElwrath, (Nat. Dem.,) Oscar Wood, (People's,) Irvin T. Hull, (Proh. and Nat.,) Henry Poeling, (Soc.-Labor.)

Attorney General—John Kennish, (Rep.,) Edward C. Crow, (Dem.,) Nicholas D. Thurmond, (Nat. Dem.,) Frank E. Richey, (People's,) George E. Bowling, (Proh.)

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—George N. Stille, (Rep.,) Timothy J. Hennessy, (Dem.,) Henry A. Koster, (Nat. Dem.,) David M. Cowan, (People's,) William E. Sullivan, (Proh. and Nat.,) Charles L. Hood, (Soc.-Labor.)

Judge of Supreme Court—Rudolph Hirzel, (Rep.,) Theodore Brace, (Dem. and Nat. Dem.,) John M. Voris, (People's,) Lewis Adams, (Proh. and Nat.,) Charles L. Hood, (Soc.-Labor.)

MONTANA.

For Governor—A. C. Botkin, (Silver Rep. and McKinley Rep.,) Robert B. Smith, (Dem. Pop.)

Lieutenant Governor—P. R. Dolman, (Rep.,) A. E. Spriggs, (Dem. Pop.)

Secretary of State—L. Rotwitt, (Rep.,) T. S. Hogan, (Dem. Pop.)

Treasurer—C. M. Webster, (Rep.,) T. E. Collins, (Dem. Pop.)

Attorney General—C. B. Nolan, (Dem.Pop.)

Auditor—A. L. Love, (Rep.,) T. W. Poindexter, (Dem. Pop.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. B. Hendricks, (Rep.,) E. A. Carlton, (Dem. Pop.)

Justice of Supreme Court—P. H. Grubb, (Rep.,) H. R. Buck, (Dem. Pop.)

NEBRASKA.

For Governor—John H. McColl, (Rep.,) Robert S. Bibb, (Dem.,) Silas A. Holcomb, (Dem. and People's Ind.,) Joel Warner, (Proh.,) Richard A. Hawley, (Nat. Dem.,) Charles Badflek, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—Orlando Tefft, (Rep.,) O. F. Bigsin, (Dem.,) James E. Harris, (Dem. and People's Ind.,) L. O. Jones, (Proh.,) Oscar Kent, (Nat. Dem.,) Fred Herman, (Soc.-Labor.)

Secretary of State—Joel A. Piper, (Rep.,) John Mattes, Jr., (Dem.,) William F. Porter, (Dem. and People's Ind.,) Albert Fitch, Jr., (Proh.,) James Dilworth, (Nat. Dem.,) Bernard Bruner, (Soc.-Labor.)

Auditor—Peter Olof Hedlund, (Rep.,) Emil Heller, (Dem.,) John F. Cornell, (Dem. and People's Ind.,) C. C. Crowell,(Proh.,) Edward A. Gerrard, (Nat.,) Gustave Teickmeier, (Soc.-Labor.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Treasurer—Charles F. Casey, (Rep.,) Frank McGiverin, (Dem.,) John B. Meserve, (Dem. and People's,) S. T. Davies, (Proh.,) Thomas McCulloch, (Nat.,) Stephen J. Herman, (Soc.-Labor.)

Superintendent of Public Institutions—Henry R. Corbett, (Rep.,) Samuel G. Glover, (Dem.,) William H. Jackson, (Dem.-People's-Ind.,) E. A. Whitwam, (Proh. and Nat.,) Martha E. Donovan, (Soc.-Labor.)

Attorney General—Arthur S. Churchill, (Rep.,) Robert W. Patrick, (Dem.,) Constantine J. Smythe, (Dem. and People's-Ind.,) D. M. Strong, (Proh.,) Frank C. Odell, (Nat.,) Fred Nygaard, (Soc.-Labor.)

Commissioner of Public Lands—Henry C. Russell, (Rep.,) George N. Baer, (Dem.,) Jacob V. Wolf, (Dem. and People's-Ind.,) John E. Hepper, (Proh.,) J. Phipps Roe, (Nat.,) Peter J. Schmidt, (Soc.-Labor.)

Regent of the University—William G. Whitmore, (Rep.,) J. I. Lens, (Dem.,) Thomas Rawlins, (Dem.-People's-Ind.,) Charles R. Lawson, (Proh.,) Theodore Johnson, (Nat.,) Jens C. Jacobsen, (Soc.-Labor.)

TEXAS.

For Governor—George A. Ramsdell, (Rep.,) Henry O. Kent., (Dem.,) G. J. Greenleaf, (People's,) John C. Barry, (Proh.,) George W. Barnard, (Nat.,) Henry A. Acton, (Soc.-Labor.)

(Republicans, Democrats, and Prohibitionists have nominated Councillors and Congressmen in all Districts.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor—Frank S. Black, (Rep.,) Wilbur F. Porter, (Dem. and People's,) Daniel G. Griffin, (Nat. Dem.,) William W. Smith, (Proh.,) Howard Balkam, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, (Rep.,) Frederick C. Schraub, (Dem. and People's,) Frederick W. Hinrichs, (Nat. Dem.,) Charles E. Latimar, (Proh.,) Frederick Bennet, (Soc.-Labor.)

Associate Judge of Court of Appeals—Irving G. Vann, (Rep.,) Robert C. Titus, (Dem.,) Spencer Clinton, (Nat. Dem.,) Elias Roet, (Proh.,) Theodore Cuno, (Soc.-Labor,) Lawrence J. McParlin, (People's Party.)

NEW-YORK.

Governor—Daniel L. Russell, (Rep.,) Cyrus B. Watson, (Dem.,) W. A. Guthrie, (Pop.,) J. W. Holt, (Proh.)

Lieutenant Governor—Charles A. Reynolds, (Rep.,) Thomas W. Mason, (Dem.,) Oliver H. Dockery, (Pop.,) T. M. Stephens, (Proh.)

Secretary of State — Cyrus Tompson, (Rep.,) Charles M. Cooke, (Dem.,) W. O. Allen, (Proh.)

Treasurer—W. H. Worth, (Rep.,) B. F. Aycock, (Dem.,) Perry McLean, (Proh.)

Auditor—Hal W. Ayer, (Rep.,) R. M. Furman, (Dem.,) John R. Miller, (Proh.)

Attorney General—Zeb Vance Walser, (Rep.,) F. I. Osborne, (Dem.,) Yancey H. Cox, (Proh.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles H. Mebane, (Rep.,) John C. Scarborough, (Dem.,) J. C. Bain, (Proh.)

Justices of the Supreme Court—Robert M. Douglas and Walter A. Montgomery, (Reps.,) A. C. Avery and George H. Brown, Jr., (Dems.)

NORTH DAKOTA.

For Governor—Frank A. Briggs, (Rep.,) R. B. Richardson, (Dem. and Pop.)

For Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Devine, (Rep.,) John Cashel, (Dem. and Pop.)

Secretary of State—Fred Foley, (Rep.,) J. E. Hodgeson, (Dem. and Pop.)

Treasurer—George Nichols, (Rep.,) H. B. Alliott, (Dem. and Pop.)

Auditor—N. B. Hannum, (Rep.), J. T. Eager, (Dem. and Pop.)

Attorney General—J. Cowan, (Rep.)

Insurance Commissioner—F. B. Fancher, (Rep.)

School Commissioner—J. G. Holland, (Rep.)

Commissioner of Agriculture—H. V. Thomas, (Rep.)

OHIO.

For Secretary of State—Charles Kinney, (Rep.,) Chilton A. White, (Dem.,) Samuel H. Rockhill, (Proh.,) Wesley C. Bates, (Nat.,) Daniel W. Wallace, (Soc.-Labor.)

Judge of Supreme Court—Marshall J. Williams, (Rep.,) Everett D. Starke, (Dem.,) Thomas Beer, (Nat. Den.,) Gideon T. Stewart, (Proh.,) Marcus B. Chase, (Nat.)

Member Board of Public Works.—Frank A Huffman, (Rep.,) William Beaumont, (Dem.,) Charles E. Iliff, (Proh.,) Winfield S. Maynard, (Nat.,) John Schuch, (Soc.-Labor.)

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Joseph E. Blackburn, (Rep.,) Thomas J. Creager, (Dem.,) Samuel P. Poland, (Nat. Dem.,) Azra Alderman, (Proh.,) Enos H. Brosius, (Nat.,) James Rugg, (Soc.-Labor.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

For Governor—R. M. Wallace, (Reg. Rep.,) Samson Pope, (Lily White Rep.,) W. H. Ellerbe, (Dem.)

Lieutenant Governor—J. P. Latimer, (Reg. Rep.,) W. W. Russell, (Lily White Rep.,) M. B. McSweeney, (Dem.)

Secretary of State—B. O. Duncan, (Reg. Rep.,) B. R. King, (Lily White Rep.,) D. H. Tompkins, (Dem.)

Treasurer—George I. Cunningham, (Reg. Rep.,) D. J. Knotts, (Lily White Rep.,) W. H. Zimmerman, (Dem.)

Controller—E. F. Cochran, (Reg. Rep.,) V. P. Clayton, (Lily White Rep.,) James Norton, (Dem.)

Attorney General—L. D. Milton, (Reg. Rep.,) L. D. Milton, (Lily White Rep.,) W. A. Barber, (Dem.)

Adjutant General—E. Brooks Sligh, (Reg. Rep.,) A. T. Jennings, (Lily White Rep.,) J. G. Watts, (Dem.)

Superintendent Education—E. B. Burroughs, (Reg. Rep.,) M. A. Dawson, (Lily White Rep.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

For Governor—A. O. Ringsrud (Rep.); Andy Lee (Pop. and Dem.)

Lieutenant Governor—D. T. Hindman (Rep.), P. C. Crothers (Pop. and Dem.)

Secretary of State—W. H. Roddle (Rep.), J. W. Harden (Pop. and Dem.)

Treasurer—Kirk G. Phillips (Rep.), Capt. Cogan (Pop. and Dem.)

Auditor—H. E. Mahew (Rep.)

Attorney General—S. V. Jones (Rep.), M. Grisby (Pop. and Dem.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Crane (Rep.)

Land Commissioner—J. A. Lockhart (Rep.)

Railway Commissioners—D. W. McFadden, G. A. Johnson, and N. P. Bromley (Reps.)

TENNESSEE.

For Governor—George N. Tillman (Rep.), Robert L. Taylor (Dem.), A. L. Mimms (Pop.), Josephus Hopwood (Proh.)

TEXAS.

For Governor—H. B. Cline, (Lily White Rep.,) C. A. Culberson, (Dem.,) Jerome C. Kearby, (Pop.,) Randolph Clark, (Proh.)

Lieutenant Governor—E. K. Hauschle, (Lily White Rep.,) G. T. Gester, (Dem.,) H S. P. Ashby, (Pop.,) H. Bradshaw, (Proh.)

Land Commissioner—J. M. Steere, (Lily White Rep.,) M. H. Crane, (Dem.,) W. M. Walton, (Pop.)

Comptroller—T. B. Johnson, (Lily White Rep.,) R. W. Finley, (Dem.,) E. O. Meltzner, (Pop.)

Treasurer—W. N. Norton, (Lily White Rep.,) W. E. Wortham, (Dem.,) S. R. Dawes, (Pop.)

Land Commissioners—J. M. Steere, (Lily White Rep.,) A. W. Baker, (Dem.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. M. Carlisle, (Dem.,) A. B. Francisco, (Pop.)

WASHINGTON.

For Governor—Potter Charles Sullivan, (Rep.,) John P. Rogers, (Pop. Fusion,) and R. E. Dunlap, (Proh.)

Lieutenant Governor—John W. Arrowsmith, (Rep.,) Thurston Daniels, (Pop. Fusion,) and T. A. Shorthill, (Proh.)

Secretary of State—James H. Price, (Rep.,) W. D. Jenkins, (Pop. Fusion,) and C. L. Haggard, (Proh.)

Treasurer—J. A. Kellogg, (Rep.,) C. W. Young, (Pop. Fusion,) and John Robin, (Proh.)

Auditor—J. E. Frost, (Rep.,) Noal Cheatham, (Pop. Fusion,) C. C. Gridley, (Proh.)

Attorney General—E. W. Ross, (Rep.,) P. H. Winston, (Silver Rep. Fusion,) and Everitt Smith, (Proh.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. L. Brunton, (Rep.,) Frank L. Browne, (Silver Rep. Fusion,) and C. E. Newberry, (Proh.)

Judge Supreme Court—John P. Hoyt, (Rep.,) James B. Reavin, (Dem. Fusion,) and E. N. Livermore, (Proh.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

For Governor—George Wesley Atkinson, (Rep.,) Cornelius C. Watts, (Dem., People's, and Nat. Dem.,) T. C. Johnson, (Proh.)

Auditor—L. M. Mollette, (Rep.,) William H. Beggs, (Dem., People's, and Nat. Dem.,) George Morrow, (Proh.)

Treasurer—M. A. Kendall, (Rep.,) James W. Tucker, (Dem., People's, and Nat. Dem.,) R. H. Rutherford, (Proh.)

State Superintendent of Free Schools—James Russell Trotter, (Rep.,) Virgil A. Lewis, (Dem. and Nat. Dem.)

Attorney General—Edgar Rucker, (Rep.,) T. S. Riley, (Dem. and Nat. Dem.)

Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals—H. C. McWhorter, (Rep.,) John H. Holt, (Dem. and Nat. Dem.)

WISCONSIN.

For Governor—Edward Scofield, (Rep.,) Willis C. Silverton, (Dem.-People's,) Joshua H. Berkey, (Proh.,) Robert Henderson, (Nat.,) Christ Tuttrop, (Soc.-Labor.)

Lieutenant Governor—Emil Baensch, (Rep.,) Horatio H. Hoard, (Dem.-People's,) Ephraim L. Eaton, (Proh.,) Henry Beese, (Soc.-Labor.)

Secretary of State—Henry Casson, (Rep.,) Cyrus M. Butt, (Dem.-People's,) Eug

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata—8:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:0
IRVING PLACE—The First One—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Too Much Johnson—8:00.
PALMER'S—Magic, Mirth, Mystery—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1896.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

One of the grounds on which the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Albany Police Board case was based was a violation by the act providing for the appointment of the Commissioners of "the principle of local self-government," which Judge O'BRIEN said in his opinion "has always been regarded as fundamental in our political institutions, and to be the very essence of every republican form of government." The significance of the decision, so far as it rests upon this ground, lies in its possible application beyond the scope of the Albany case.

The Constitution of this State declares that "All city, town, and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." Judge O'BRIEN cited a previous decision of the court in which it was said that this "effectually secures to each of the governmental divisions of the State the right of choosing or appointing its own local officers, without let or hindrance from the State Government." The theory of the Constitution, the same opinion declares, is "that the several counties, cities, towns, and villages are of right entitled to choose whom they will have to rule over them." This right, it was added, is "not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it to be promptly met and condemned; especially by the courts when such acts become the subject of judicial investigation."

The only power the Legislature had with reference to the Albany Board of Police Commissioners, said Judge O'BRIEN in his opinion, "was to provide either for their election by the electors, or their appointment by such agencies or authority as the people had selected to administer their own affairs." In designating that authority, "it had no power to so bind and restrict its action as to make that body a mere instrument of its own will." Now, the difference between the act passed last Winter restricting the power of the Albany Common Council in the choice of Police Commissioners and various other laws affecting the appointment of local officers is one of degree only. That act prescribed the method of making the choice and limited it to citizens belonging to one or the other of two political parties. According to the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Legislature not only had no right to restrict the choice of the local authority in the particular manner adopted, but it had no right to restrict or prescribe it in any manner whatever.

A clear inference from this decision is that when the Legislature designates a certain authority in a City Government to choose or appoint any local officer, it can in nowise circumscribe its choice. It cannot limit it to one political party or to any number of parties, or exclude from its selection for any one office or more than one any class of citizens who are eligible to public office under the Constitution. If, for instance, the power to appoint the head of an administrative department is conferred upon the Mayor of a city, he must be left to exercise that power without any limitation prescribed by the Legislature. It cannot make any difference whether such head of a department consists of one person or more than one. The principle would apply to each of several officers constituting a board as clearly as to any single officer. If this is the case, and it seems to us to follow irresistibly from the principle laid down by the Court of Appeals, the law which undertakes to restrict the power of the Mayor of this city in the appointment of Police Commissioners so that not more than two out of four shall be of the same political party is unconstitutional, as are all laws which prescribe a partisan or bi-partisan character for boards of city, town, or village officers.

The importance of this principle to local self-government is quite obvious, and if strictly applied its effect will be far-reaching to put a stop to an abuse of legislative power which has been growing, and to undo much wrong which has already been done. It would remove the chief motive and object for maintaining "boards" in charge of municipal departments, where single heads would be more effective. If the Legislature can in no way control, prescribe, or limit the choice of members for a board, so as to determine its political character, there will be no inducement for maintaining such boards, and it will be easier to get the concentration of power and responsibility in single heads, which is necessary to efficient administration. This matter should be followed up until the principle of local self-government, which is "fundamental in our political institutions" and of the essence of republican government, and which the Constitution intended to secure from invasion by State authority, has been fully vindicated and established in practical effect.

IT IS YOUR OWN EXPLANATION.

Our opponents have even gone into religion and have appealed to missionary societies and to church boards, and told them that the free coinage of silver would lessen the value of their investments.—[Mr. BRYAN at Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 31.]

You have "told them" so, Mr. BRYAN, when you have said that under free coinage the purchasing power of the dollar would be "lessened." You gave them this information on the day before you spoke at Ottumwa, when you remarked that "the purchasing power of a single dollar will be reduced," and then referred to the silverite doctrine, so widely proclaimed in the West, that free coinage would take away about 50 per cent. of the dollar's value, said to have been added unjustly by the legislation of 1873.

Do you not remember that you have urged the owners of "fixed investments" to sacrifice cheerfully, for the general good and the benefit of "posterity," the values which would be taken from them by the enforcement of your policy? It is by you that the missionary societies have been informed that "their investments would be lessened," while ALTGELD, BOIES, and other silverite leaders have told them plainly that half the value would be taken away.

Within a few miles of Ottumwa, the Bryanite candidate for Congress in an Iowa district, one GENUNG, has been accustomed to hold up before his audiences a silver dollar cut in halves, and to say:

"This is what we are going to do with the dollar. We'll cut it in two, and the plutocrats will have to take one of the pieces for the debts we owe them. If they refuse to accept it, we will compel them."

In the neighboring State of Kansas the same explanation or threat has been made. But who are the plutocrats who own the Kansas farm mortgages? In 1890, out of a total of $167,000,000, residents of Kansas held 45 per cent., or $75,000,000, and good local authorities say that they hold a much larger percentage now. The plutocrats who would suffer most are those whose homes are in the State. Many of them are farmers.

In Ohio and Indiana farm mortgages to the amount of $800,000 are held for the benefit of the plutocratic public schools of Connecticut, being a part of that State's School Fund of $2,100,000. These can be foreclosed, and the State authorities would so dispose of them if BRYAN should be elected. It would be their duty to protect the interests of the school children by reclaiming the dollars loaned before they should be compelled to take dollars worth only half as much. These authorities, as well as the missionary societies and the owners of all "fixed investments," have been informed by BRYAN and his associates that the value of their invested dollars would be cut down.

THE SULTAN'S PLAN.

The Sultan is apparently getting ready for another massacre and one on a greater scale than any he has yet attempted. This is the conviction of the foreign Ambassadors, as is manifest in a note of rather unusual severity, and it accords with all the information from Constantinople.

The immediate occasion for this is probably the reported agreement between Russia, France, and England and the peremptory demands upon the Government by the Ambassadors, under the lead of the French Legation. The Sultan sees himself deserted by England and fears that England has persuaded France and Russia to change the policy they have followed since the treaty of Paris of absolute non-intervention in the internal management of the empire. There are, however, other significant facts. The most substantial element of his own people have become disgusted with the Sultan's methods during the past year, and have even declared that no matter what orders come from Constantinople they will allow no more massacres. His army is mutinous for lack of pay. The most oppressive action in the interior fails to fill the Treasury, and only recently he had to advance from his private purse a sum of about $600,000 to satisfy importunate demands. At the same time the Armenians are renewing their threats. The revolutionists have issued a proclamation to the effect that, the last demonstration having accomplished nothing, another will soon be made of more fearful character. Whether this be genuine Armenian revolutionism or Turkish trickery is a moot question.

To all these the only answer that the Sultan can give is a threat of renewed and more extended massacre. There are arms enough in hand to dispose of what remains of the Armenians. Increased preparation means wider action. Hitherto Greeks and Catholics have in the main been spared, not from any love of the Turks for them, but because the Sultan feared France and Russia and did not fear England. If, now, he finds that they have joined forces against him, it is certainly in accordance with his past for him to plan a general crusade against all Christians. The Rome correspondent of The Catholic Universe of Cleveland reports that he is thoroughly under the influence of a young Turk educated in the Jesuit college at Beyroot, Syria, who has conceived the idea that the only way to oppose European aggression is thoroughly to Islamize the entire population of Turkey. Hence the bitter attacks on the Armenians and the general forced conversions. It is his plan to advance from them to the other communities until the Sultan can present a united Moslem front to Christian Europe. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that plans are maturing for still more fearful scenes than any yet witnessed. They may be averted for a time by diplomatic notes and special pressure such as is reported to have been exerted by the Russian Ambassador, but they will be carried out ultimately, unless there is positive interference.

FRESH CAMPAIGN STATISTICS.

Gov. ALTGELD restored the rights of citizenship to about fifty criminals last week. The list for only three days shows that ten burglars, seven thieves, three forgers, and one man who had served his term for arson were thus favored by "the ablest expounder of silver doctrines." All of these were convicts who had recently come out of the penitentiary, and the vote for BRYAN and ALTGELD will be increased by the addition of their ballots.

The inmates of the New-Haven (Conn.) County Jail were asked last week to indicate by ballot their preferences for Presidential candidates. The result is reported by the local newspapers to have been as follows:

For BRYAN	284
For MCKINLEY	6
In doubt	1

It has since been ascertained that the one inmate who had reached no decision was insane.

At about the same time the students of Yale University were asked to express their preferences, and 70 per cent. of them responded, as follows:

For MCKINLEY	1,512
For BRYAN	136
For PALMER	181
For LEVERING	14
For BRYAN and WATSON	2

The foregoing facts deserve to have a place in the statistical record of the campaign.

"THE DOLLAR OF THE FATHERS."

The Constitution says: "The Congress shall have power * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Also, "No State shall * * * coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold or silver coin a tender for payment of debts."

Congress established the mint in 1792. JEFFERSON suggested the dollar "unit." The standard was fixed by the law of 1792 as the "value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, to contain 371¼ grains pure or 416 grains standard silver." This was the "dollar of the fathers." Gold eagles, of "the value of ten dollars," or "units," were to contain 247½ grains pure or 270 grains standard gold. The ratio was 15 to 1.

JEFFERSON wrote: "Just principles will lead us to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, to take an average from them." HAMILTON wrote: "There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion." He thought it not safe to make "a greater difference between the value of coin and bullion" than one-half of 1 per cent.

The "dollar of the fathers" was a 100-cent dollar. It contained 100 cents' worth of silver at the market price. The "ratio" of 15 to 1 was the nearest they could get to the market "ratio." It was not quite right, and gold was, for the time, driven out of use.

HAMILTON, as Secretary of the Treasury, also wrote: "Perhaps if either is to be preferred it ought to be gold rather than silver. * * * Impressions do not naturally incline to giving the preference to the inferior or less valuable of the two metals."

To bring gold again into circulation and put the country on the gold standard, ANDREW JACKSON'S Administration proposed the "Administration Gold bill," which passed the House 145 to 36 and the Senate 35 to 7. Prosperity followed, and Senator BENTON, who fathered the act, was fondly called "Old Bullion."

The acts of 1834 and 1837 adopted a coinage system nine-tenths "fine," the silver dollar having 371¼ grains pure or 412½ grains standard silver, and the gold coins 23.22 grains pure or 25.8 standard gold to the dollar. Silver was worth about $1.30 an ounce, and the "ratio" was 16 to 1.

From 1792 through 1805 only 1,439,517 silver dollars were coined by the mint. None were coined from 1806 to 1840 except 1,000 in 1836 and 300 in 1839. During the whole period of "the dollar of the fathers" less than $1,500,000 were in circulation.

Between 1840 and 1872 but 6,293,821 silver dollars were coined. Of the standard silver dollars 296,600 were coined early in 1873, making 8,031,938 in all from 1792 up to the law of 1873. Half dollars had been coined in considerable quantities, and took their proper place in the circulation.

The law of 1873 provided that the same gold dollar, 25.8 grains standard gold, should be "the unit of value." This was the famous "demonetization of silver." This was the so-called "secret crime of '73." In fact, it was submitted to Congress by the Treasury in April, 1870; printed, amended, and discussed through 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, and became a law Feb. 12, 1873.

The same act provided for the silver trade dollar of 420 grains standard silver—four grains more than the "dollar of the fathers" and seven and one-half grains more than the standard dollar. Of these trade dollars, 35,959,360 were coined from 1873 through 1879, and only 6,564 from 1879 through 1883, when their coinage was stopped. This silver dollar was not intended to be a legal tender, and it was only worth about 85 cents.

In 1878 the Bland-Allison act provided for standard silver dollars of 412½ grains standard silver as unlimited legal tender, and the coinage of $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 of these per month. From 1878 through 1891, 411,000,000 standard dollars were coined.

In 1890 the "Sherman act" provided for buying at market price 4,500,000 ounces of silver, which a silver Senator declared would keep the price up to coinage "ratio." It was this act which produced the panic of 1893. It was repealed by the special session of Congress, to prevent further disaster.

These facts show that "the dollar of the fathers" was a full-value dollar; that few dollars were coined then; that when the most dollars were coined the price of silver was lowest; that a full-value unit is the only safe, steady, standard measure.

ART AND ENGINEERING.

Garden and Forest recently had a needed and pertinent article on "The Artistic Element in Engineering." It takes as a text a paper read by Prof. MARVIN of the University of Kansas before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In that paper the author deplored that engineering should be carried on without reference to how the results of it will look, and declared that there was but one text book on bridge building which takes aesthetics into account at all.

It is indeed evident enough that art is as a rule completely left out of engineering and that the saying of a German Commissioner who had the task of inspecting our railroads is strictly true. "In America," said this observer, "public works are executed without reference to art." This is especially a pity, because the scenery in which engineering works of great size, conspicuousness, and daring are erected is apt to be itself sublime and in danger of being defaced by erections unconsidered with reference to their aspect. All over the country nature has been insulted by such works. In New-York we have been upon the whole very fortunate. The old High Bridge is a stately and seemly work which is really a municipal ornament. So also is the more recent Washington Bridge across the Harlem River. The river span of the East River Bridge is immensely impressive by reason of its great magnitude and partly in spite of itself, for the design of the towers and approaches is very crude. But the most outrageous piece of municipal vandalism in connection with that structure, as Garden and Forest points out, is the recently completed rearrangement of the New-York terminal, including the widening of the roadways. Practically it is a great improvement, doubtless, upon the old arrangement, but nothing could be meaner and more undignified than its appearance. The carrying of the additional roadways upon riveted posts, instead of bracketing them out from the masonry, nullifies the effect of all the money that was originally spent to give the approach a look of monumental massiveness. It is perfectly plain that the designer of this work neither knew nor cared anything about the aesthetic effect of his work. That no pressure should have been put upon him by his employers to take counsel of people who did know and care about such things is a very bad sign. It indicates that, in some important respects, we are still little better than barbarians.

There is one sure and safe guide for every voter to-morrow: Vote for no man who will not support sound money or who is afraid to say that he will.

The order, precision, and promptness with which the procession of Saturday moved were the wonder and admiration of all who saw it, and most of all of the military officers. The secret lay in the intelligence of the men who marched and their sober and earnest spirit. It was a splendid exhibition of the sentiment that animates a self-governing people, aroused by wild and wicked threats. The procession was, in simple truth, a division in force of the great army of order and honesty marching in defense of the fundamental principles of free government.

We publish in full this morning the appeal to the Democrats of New-York in behalf of the National Democratic ticket. Every statement it makes as to the cause represented by PALMER and BUCKNER we believe to be entirely true. They are far the most capable and fit candidates in nomination, and the principles and policy they stand for are those on which, in our judgment, the continued progress and prosperity of the Republic depend. In the face of the danger with which Bryanism is fraught, the actual duty of every voter who believes in the National Democratic platform must be decided by his own judgment. But even those who do not see their way clear to vote for PALMER and BUCKNER can without doubt or uncertainty as to the consequences vote for GRIFFIN and HINRICHS on the State ticket.

It may temper a little the narrow spirit in which immigration is too often regarded by native Americans to remember that in every State that can be counted surely for the ignorant and dangerous principles of Bryanism, the great body of voters are native Americans.

The longing of the young Czar for a period of rest and quiet in his own home is natural enough. To the strongest brain and the steadiest nerves the experience he has passed through since he set out on his round of visits, quite apart from the tremendous questions that were pressed upon him at every step, would have been exhausting, and the Czar's brain is not strong, while his nerves are unusually sensitive. If, as our Berlin dispatch puts it, "events will wait," he cannot be blamed for taking all the repose he can get. How much that will be depends more on the Sultan of Turkey than on any one else. "Homicidal insanity" is an uncertain malady, and a sharp attack for the Sultan would force the Czar to prompt action.

Congressman LEMUEL E. QUIGG of the Fourteenth District has distinguished himself by issuing a blackguardly attack upon President CLEVELAND and a gross misrepresentation of the Government bond issues in the interest of his re-election. Perhaps that undesirable result cannot be prevented, but those who do not approve of that kind of partisanship and such electioneering tactics will find an excellent candidate in CHARLES V. FORNES, who is a much better representative of the sound-money cause than Mr. QUIGG, and far better qualified by character and ability to represent the district in Congress.

The five silver States—Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Utah—have as much power in the Senate as the five greatest States in the Union—New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—and they are going to use it to bring about the restoration of free silver.—[The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.]

Let us see how the population of one of these groups of States compares with that of the other. Here are the figures, taken from the census of 1890:

Colorado	419,198
Nevada	45,761
Idaho	84,385
Montana	132,159
Utah	207,905
Total	889,408
New-York	5,997,853
Massachusetts	2,238,943
Pennsylvania	5,258,014
Ohio	3,672,316
Illinois	3,826,351
Total	20,993,477

It is true, unfortunately, that the first group has as many Senators and votes in the Senate as the second; that less than 900,000 people in the first group have as much voting power in that body as nearly 21,000,000 in the five last-named States have. It is also true that the power of the ten Senators representing 889,408 people has been exercised greedily and selfishly and, wickedly to the very great injury of the 21,000,000 and of almost all of the people of the old States who granted the prayers of the inhabitants of the Territories by admitting them to the Union. The silver States have nothing to gain by inviting attention to their ingratitude and selfishness and to the excessive power which they have been permitted to exercise.

The Republican Party does not believe in the saving grace of low prices.—[Congressman LEMUEL ELY QUIGG'S letter to his constituents.]

We commend to the attention of Mr. QUIGG the following remarks of Speaker THOMAS B. REED at a campaign meeting in Buffalo on the 13th ult.:

"Now, I am going frankly to say to you that I believe in lower prices, growing lower right along, and I believe in higher wages, constantly increasing."

Mr. MCKINLEY is a Republican of some prominence, and Mr. QUIGG might read with profit the report of one of his recent speeches, in which he said:

"The fall in prices is easily and readily accounted for upon a moment's reflection. The decrease in the prices of commodities has been going on ever since skill and genius and invention have been at work, and the cheapening process has been marked and conspicuous for a third of a century. Whatever agricultural products have fallen in price, it is discoverable that there has been an increased production, and that consumption has not kept pace with it. As great areas of land have been opened to the raising of farm products, the quantity of such products has increased, and the demand not increasing in the same proportion, prices have logically and inevitably fallen."

Nothing is too good for the American people.—[Mr. BRYAN in a score of speeches.]

But you except the honest and trustworthy American dollar, which, you say, is "too good" for them because it buys too much of the necessaries of life.

Wing Wisdom.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The little bird pipes,
The little bird peeps,
And the little bird preens his wings;
He settles himself on a bending bough,
And this is the song he sings:
"Sing ho, merry men;
Sing ho, merry maids;
The world is a glad old place;
If you meet its glance with a bold, brave air
There's an answering smile on its face!"

The little bird chirps,
The little bird cheeps,
And the little bird curves his wings;
He leaves his perch on the bending bough
And flits away as he sings:
"Sing ho, merry men;
Sing ho, merry maids;
Grasp courage and hope and truth;
And the glad old world will grant you the gift
Of Life and Eternal Youth!"

Bloated, Heartless, Greedy.

From The Zanesville (Ohio) Signal.

Isn't it pointer enough for any honest producer when he sees every bloated bondholder, every heartless monopolist, and every greedy labor robber banded together to defeat Bryan, the people's advocate?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many Harvard students assert that they were insulted and ridiculed by some of the registration officials when they went to put their names on the list of voters, and that this treatment was prompted not only by a prejudice which has always been shown by Cambridge people against Harvard students, but also by a political prejudice based upon the fact that Harvard College is overwhelmingly for sound money and MCKINLEY.

—Quite a notable achievement in illustrations and color printing was a sound-money edition of thirty-two pages issued by The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch on Wednesday, Oct. 28. It contained many patriotic expressions of opinion in favor of a stable currency from business men, private citizens, and public officials of the State, the list including Republicans and Democrats who to-day place country above party in the support of the sound-money cause.

—A branch of the National Credit Association is to be established at Philadelphia on lines similar to those under which the branches already existing in New-York and several other cities were formed. The chief object of these organizations is to secure in every State uniform laws pertaining to mercantile transactions, but they also seek to prevent injury to trade by the sale of "bankrupt stocks," and to make more difficult the continuance in business of men who take dishonest advantage of their creditors.

—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun thinks the people have taken politics too seriously this year, and are in a state of unnecessary and dangerous excitement. It says the two great parties are made up almost wholly of persons whose interests are identical, and whose votes will express honest convictions. They have been too free in charging each other with evil designs, and too ready with prophecies of ruin for a country which, however the election turns out, will still move forward in the march of progress.

—An edition of twenty-eight pages, with a brilliantly illumined cover across which three posteresque young women are gracefully marching, is the means taken by The Rochester Union and Advertiser to let the world know that it is seventy years old. Of all the papers in Western New-York, none is more vigorous, and few are as enterprising as this leader of Monroe County's real Democracy, and its three score years and ten have brought no signs of waning powers. For seventy years more, doubtless, it will continue to be known all over the State as a determined and somewhat savage fighter for the men and issues it deems sound, and against those it regards as worthy of reprehension.

—At the recent anti-Masonic Congress, held at Trent, there was an exhibition of articles said to be used in ceremonies of the order and which were expected to prove its awful wickedness. Nothing very horrible was shown, however, the "pieces à conviction" consisting chiefly of such familiar properties as aprons, scarves, jewels, swords, and daggers. A crucifix converted into the sheath of a poniard, and the alleged diploma of the Roman Grand Master Manucci, bearing the words, "Neither God nor Priest," illustrated mildly enough the extravagances of the Italian brotherhood. The other objects revealed nothing worse than unsanctified humanitarianism.

—The Richmond Dispatch quotes this paper as saying that "in New-York the first appropriation of the flag as the emblem of National honor was made at the sound-money meeting with which BOURKE COCKRAN filled Madison Square Garden." Then, with strict but somewhat irrelevant truth, The Dispatch continues: "But THE TIMES fails to add: And when BOURKE COCKRAN offered a gratuitous and most outrageous insult to the Southern people, and showed that what he did not know about the money question was immense." As our Southern contemporary gives no proof that such an addition would not have been absurd and mendacious, THE TIMES is quite content that it "failed" to make it.

—If the year were divided into thirteen instead of twelve months, with twenty-eight days in each of them except the thirteenth, which should have twenty-nine days in ordinary years and thirty days in leap years, then calendars would be practically unnecessary and many calculations, as of interest, the maturing of notes, &c., would be matters of great simplicity. For, with such a division of the year, each day of the week would come at the same dates in each month. If Jan. 1, say, were Monday, the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of every month that year would be Monday; the 2d, 9th, 16th, and 23d Tuesday, and so on. The advantages of this system are obvious, and scientific persons are seriously discussing what chance there is of persuading the world to adopt it in 1900.

The Times's Election Returns.

THE TIMES will display the returns and result of the election next Tuesday evening upon the Printing House Square face of THE TIMES Building, and at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where the stereopticon screens upon which the bulletins will be displayed can be distinctly read by the tens of thousands of persons who will come together in Madison Square. The bulletins will be transmitted from the office of THE TIMES to Twenty-third Street by special wire and telephone, and will be printed on the lantern slides by typewriters, so that the figures and text, as enlarged upon the screen, will be clearly legible from every part of Madison Square and for a great distance up Fifth Avenue.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I wish as a reader of THE TIMES for some years to say that, always a good newspaper, it is now an ideal one. I confess to a sort of a personal pride in it, it being my family newspaper. The paper, the print, its freedom from typographical errors, its able, serious, judicious manner of treating public questions, and withal the correctness of the news it prints places it far and beyond any newspaper in America. You are entitled to the congratulations of your readers and to the thanks of the country for the stand you have taken against printed and pictorial sin and iniquity. J. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1896.

Col. John R. Fellows's Jury.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

That eloquent spouter with the football hair, Col. Fellows, is on the stump for the gold tribe. He will find that he is addressing a more intelligent jury than he usually runs up against.

The Money Power and the People.

From The Pittsburg Post.

When practically all the gold money and all the gold mines are in the hands of the money power, where will the people be if gold is the only money of redemption?

PERSONAL.

—At Hyde Park, Mass., lives a real "daughter of the Revolution," Mrs. ADELINE GOULDING. Her father, Gen. WILLIAM HILDRETH, died at Concord in 1813, when Mrs. GOULDING was three years old. At Andover, Me., there is another "real daughter," Mrs. CATHERINE MONTGOMERY POOR. She, too, is eighty-six years old. JOHN ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, her father, was a volunteer, and afterward an officer under WASHINGTON, and at the close of the war received a ring from him as a token of recognition for meritorious conduct.

—Miss MARION HOWARD BRAZIER read at a meeting of Boston's Daughters of the Revolution last week a paper in which she told about the emotions which an American traveler feels when he visits the grave of Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery at Paris, and sees, waving over it, the American flag. The banner floats there day and night and all the year round at the expense of a patriotic New-Englander, who by will left a special bequest, the income of which is to be thus applied forever.

—To those with memories going back to war times, the name of ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT recalls a typical, fire-eating Southern statesman, identified with secession during its inception, progress, and defeat. Long a member of the Senate, he went to Charleston when the war broke out, and, with the aid of his son, bearing the same name, he made The Mercury of that city the representative rebel newspaper of that day. The elder RHETT died in 1876, but the son, though now an old man, is still very much alive. This is shown by the fact that he has been nominated for Presidential Elector by the sound-money, or real Democrats of Alabama. He has accepted the nomination, and from his home in Huntsville he has issued a long address to the voters of his State. In it he reviews the history of the Democratic Party, declares that the Chicago platform is an attack on every Democratic principle, and advises every man who believes in those principles to vote for PALMER and BUCKNER. Mr. RHETT closes his appeal with these words: "The most discreditable, damaging, and deplorable chapter in the history of the Democratic Party is the fatuous, vindictive, ungrateful, and altogether reckless war made on President CLEVELAND by Southern Senators. In my judgment, he has been 'so clear in his great office, that his virtues will plead like angels, trumpet tongued,' and posterity will hold him in regard among the truest, wisest, firmest, and most patriotic statesmen that adorn the annals of the American Union."

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The Powerless McKinley.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

What can Mr. McKinley do for the relief of the country? Nothing. What does he propose to do? Nothing. Mr. McKinley's election means simply a repetition of the business horrors of the Cleveland Administration. That and nothing more.

Gold Has No Intrinsic Value.

From The Binghamton Leader.

Nothing has value unless there is some demand for it, and the demand for gold has existed only since its discovery. Its value, therefore, is not intrinsic, not natural. It is the effect simply of human appreciation of its uses as a metal. And such value must be susceptible to change with changing conditions.

Money Cannot Buy It.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Never have the masses been so stirred by any man and issue as by Bryan and free silver. You cannot buy those people any more than you could buy Bryan himself.

"So much money" need not frighten any Democrat. There are some things that money cannot buy, and this election is one of them. Go to the polls next Tuesday and cast your vote. Bryan will do the rest.

Class Against Class.

From The Cortland Democrat.

As soon as the Chicago Convention had concluded its labors, every man who was interested in banks or banking or in any corporation or monopoly, made haste to join the McKinley horde. The rich men, with very few exception, are with McKinley. Does it not look as though the wealthy people were the ones who are trying to array class against class?

FACTS ABOUT CHEAP MONEY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is wonderful how slow Bryanites are in comprehending that the introduction of the proposed 16 to 1 free-coinage silver dollar, without our Government guaranteeing the stamped value thereon, will result in less to every one, and especially to savings bank depositors.

Without this guarantee behind the silver dollar, Congress passing a law to make it a legal tender for all transactions at its face value will be of no more avail than was the legal-tender enactment of Congress during the civil war making greenbacks a legal tender, and on a basis of 286 per cent. premium for gold, greenbacks depreciated to 35 cents on the dollar.

I will relate how I was caught and lost as a savings bank depositor during that eventful period.

In 1861 I deposited $2,000 in the savings banks in gold. Soon after our Government and the banks suspended specie payments. Gold immediately rose to a premium, and rents and every commodity likewise rose from 100 to 300 per cent. When I drew my money from the banks gold was worth 286 premium. The $2,000 legal-tender notes which I was obliged to accept would buy only $700 of my gold back. Greenbacks, though stamped a dollar, were worth but 35 cents on the dollar in Canada, Europe, and the United States in gold. Thus I lost outright $1,300 of my original stock of gold, or a loss equivalent to $3,700 in greenbacks.

Besides suffering this loss of 65 per cent. on my original deposit, I was forced to pay more for everything; $3.50 for shoes, which cost before but $1.50, and $18 for flour, which was worth but $6 a barrel. My wages during the same period rose from $15 to $20 only. It was not until the resumption of specie payments in 1879, when rents and commodities came down in price, that salaried persons like myself began to be benefited.

And now, as I look back over nearly forty years, I believe there never was a period in all that time when the American workingman received higher wages, or could buy more for the dollar he earns than now.

I say again, I am astounded that any bank depositor, or any person working for wages or a salary, dare vote for Bryan. I want no more of my sad experience under a depreciated currency. I was then resigned to my loss, because my country was fighting for its life; but cannot now be resigned to a loss to benefit a lot of silver mine speculators.

THOMAS J. MORROW,
471 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, New-York.

GEN. LEE LEAVES HAVANA

HE SAILED FOR NEW-YORK YESTERDAY ON THE VIGILANCIA.

He Was Reserved Regarding the Motive of His Coming, but Said He Should See the President—Correspondent Melton's Trial Postponed on Account of the Consul General's Protest—Another Engagement with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Consul General Lee sailed to-day for New-York on board the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia. Captain General Weyler sent an Adjutant aboard the steamer to bid him adieu. A number of Gen. Lee's personal friends also went on board the steamer to see him off.

Gen. Lee was very reserved as to the true motives of his voyage. The only thing he would say was that he would see President Cleveland in Washington.

Owing to a notice of protest from Consul General Lee, filed just previous to his departure for Washington, taking exception to the new court-martial of the correspondent Melton, Capt. Laborde of the Competitor and other members of the vessel's crew, commenced in Fortress Cabana recently, the proceedings in the case have been temporarily suspended. A summons has ben published in local papers, however, requiring various witnesses to appear and file written evidence against the prisoners and one member of the expedition, George Ferran, who, after landing, surrenderd to th Spanish authorities and was pardoned under Weyler's amnesty decree, having since resided under parole, with his family in Guanabacoa, has just been arrested and thrown into jail, awaiting the trial, as a witness.

James Brown, a British subject and prominent in Havana business circles, has been imprisoned upon a political charge.

Major Fondevilla reports that his command had an engagement to-day on the outskirts of Cojimar, near Havana, with 2,500 rebels, led by Lacret and Aguirre. The first report placed the rebel loss at twenty-seven killed, but a later one says that fifty-two were killed. The loss of the troops was one Captain and fourteen privates wounded.

The German Empress's Birthday.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The thirty-eighth birthday of the Empress, which occurred on Oct. 22, was celebrated on Tuesday in the presence of only the most intimate members of the imperial family circle. In accordance with the old German custom, a large table was plaed in the centre of the room in the Empress's apartments, which were elaborately decorated with flowers. Upon the table, also decorated with flowers, was a huge cake, surrounded by thirty-eight lighted candles, symbolizing the years of the Empress's life. The Kaiserin was the recipient of numerous birthday presents, chief among which was the gift of the Kaiser of his own new allegorical painting, descriptive of the passage of the seasons and years, the scenes being drawn principally from Italian landscapes.

Disasters on the Ocean.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British steamer Peconic, which arrived at Gibraltar to-day from New-York, landed the crew of the British bark Udshire, Capt. Dennis, from Bridgewater, N. S., for Port Antonio. The Udshire was previously reported as abandoned at sea.

The British steamer Isleworth, from Pensacola, via North Sydney, C. B., arrived at Newcastle, England, to-day. Her commander, Capt. Matthews, was washed overboard and drowned off Dunnet Head, during the heavy weather experienced off that point.

The Czar at Gatshina.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The Czar and Czarina arrived yesterday at Gatshina, thirty miles southwest of this city. They paid a visit to the Dowager Czarina, who is sojourning at Gatshina, and in the evening proceeded to Tsarkoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, where they will reside for a time. They appear to have fully recovered from the fatigue of their visits to Germany, Scotland, and France.

A New Bishop of London.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, has been appointed Bishop of London, in succession to the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lady Ross Wants a Divorce.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Morning Post will to-morrow say that Lady Winifred Ross, wife of Sir Charles Henry Ross of Balnagowen Castle, Park Hill, Ross-shire, is suing for a divorce in Edinburgh.

Large Loans to Cattle Feeders.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

The Omaha, South Omaha, and Chicago men composing the Omaha Cattle Loan Company have been hustling in the last few weeks, and since the latter part of September have raised and enabled farmers to borrow through the South Omaha cattle commission men fully $750,000. This sum has put many farmers who have corn to feed in position to utilize it, and also to buy of growers of cattle who had them to sell for feeding, and incidentally to insure a larger supply of fat cattle for the packing houses than would otherwise have been in sight.

Members of the Cattle Loan Company say that it has not been easy to raise the money; in fact, it has been difficult, and for some days past they have not placed any new loans, but that in a week or two they will have more. They do not have as much, by any means, as there are calls for. Nearly all the money so lent has been to Nebraska farmers, with the rest in Western Iowa. It means that not far from 30,000 head of cattle will be enabled to be fed through this agency.

Bryan's Vote in Boston.

"Templeton" writes from Boston to The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, under date of Oct. 28, as follows: "I find the Democrats expect to carry Boston for Bryan. They say that the party is well united on him, on the whole. If they do carry it, it will be by a very small majority, and my impression is that the city will go Republican. The Democrats do not take into account the sound-money Democratic vote, which will be considerable, or the latent Republican and independent vote which is coming out in bigger numbers than it has reached since the famous campaign that defeated Gen. Butler. There is a stronger genuine free-silver sentiment in Massachusetts, however, than most of the politicians realize, and Mr. Bryan really made a favorable personal impression when he was here."

The Duty of the Future.

From The Boston Watchman.

We indulge no rosy hopes that the millennium will come with Mr. McKinley's election. There are grave problems before the country to tax the resources of our best statesmanship which his election will not solve, but it will determine that the field upon which they shall be met, and the just grievances of certain classes and interests redressed, shall be the field of National honor on which the supremacy of the National authority is thoroughly recognized.

Evidently a Mistake.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Muggins—What is your friend Gussler's occupation?

Buggins—He's the skipper of a schooner.

Muggins—I never saw him skip one.

A PROJECTED CONFERENCE.

Which Chancellor Hohenlohe Is Trying to Arrange in Europe.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The conference which Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe had with the Emperor yesterday is understood to have had reference to a projected conference of the European powers with the object of revising the treaties of Berlin and Paris, and also a settlement of the customs dispute which has for some time existed between Russia and Germany. The Emperor is favorable to making concessions to Russia which will bring about the speediest possible settlement of the conflicting interpretation of the present commercial treaty, and it is understood that the Czar is not averse to yielding many of the points at issue if an amicable and favorable adjustment of the differences can be thus brought about.

The Russian official, M. Timiriagseff, who conducted the original treaty negotiations, will arrive in Berlin on Tuesday for the purpose of assisting in the arrangement necessary for the holding of a conference, but nothing in regard to the matters in question is definitely known, except that it is given out that there may be some delay in the settlement, inasmuch as it is announced that the Czar has intimated his desire for a period of absolute home repose before allowing his Ministers to enter into any engagements involving the empire.

Although the Czar had something like a season of rest during his visit to the Queen at Balmoral and also during his stay at Darmstadt, persons connected with the entourage of the Czar and Czarina say that his Majesty intends to enjoy a period of the solitude of home life as the only means of securing perfect repose. While he was at Balmoral, he was overweighted with a sense of responsibility, and at Darmstadt the strain of the numerous functions which he was obliged to participate in were only relieved by rambles in the woods in company with the Czarina, home-party picnics, mushroom gathering excursions, &c. Now that the Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, it is announced that he will cease all State business as long as possible, but the question is, will events await the Czar's leisure?

Prince Hohenlohe's interview with the Emperor is believed also to have had some reference to the death a few days ago of his brother, Cardinal Gustav Adolf Hohenlohe, the most liberal member of the Sacred College, and, it may be remarked, the second brother of the Chancellor who has died within the year, the other also having been a Cardinal. The Chancellor was opposed to the promulgation of the dogmas of the immaculate concepeion and the infallibility of the Pope by Pope Pius IX., and held his brother, Cardinal Gustav Adolf, in contempt as being light-headed and shallow-minded. Pope Leo XIII. distrusted Cardinal Hohenlohe as a dangerous intriguer, knowing him to be a personal friend of Prince Bismarck. During the Kulturkampf, at the crisis of a quarrel with Pope Leo XIII., Cardinal Hohenlohe left Rome and sought a refuge in Munich with Dr. Doellinger, the leader of the Old Catholics at that time, and menaced the Vatican with a schism in the ranks of the German Catholics. The masterful tact of the Pope was the only thing which prevented a scandal, and the death of the Cardinal relieves the Vatican of an enemy and Germany of a doubtful friend. Latterly, Cardinal Hohenlohe had a monomania that the Jesuits were conspiring to poison him, and he would eat nothing but eggs, which were boiled in his presence.

THE NEW WAR LOAN OF SPAIN.

How the $80,000,000 She Has Borrowed Is to be Expended.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that the loan to be made to the Government by Spanish bankers, announcement of which was made to the Cabinet on Thursday last, amounts to 400 000,000 pesetas, (about $80,000,000,) nominal, redeemable in eight years, and bearing 5 per cent. interest. Of this amount, 20,000,000 besetas will be used to pay the Spanish Transatlan Steamship Company the arrears due it for transporting troops to Cuba, 50,000,000 pesetas will be devoted to the reimbursement of the Bank of Spain for its latest advances, 63,000,000 pesetas for the reimbursement of the Banque de Paris et du Pay Bas, and the remainder for war expenses in Cuba.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, in announcing the success of the loan, said the issue would be made in December, and woul be guaranteed by the customs.

The Government hopes later to issue a lona of a thousand million pesetas, guaranteed by the tobacco monopoly.

COUNT BISMARCK'S DENIAL.

He Did Not Reveal the Facts of the Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Count Herbert Bismarck suddenly and unexpectedly made his appearance in Berlin yesterday and had an interview with Chancellor Hohenlohe after the latter's conference with the Kaiser. It is impossible to learn the result of Count Bismarck's interview with the Chancellor, except that he disclaims all responsibility for the recent articles in the Hamburger Nachrichten, his father's personal organ, revealing the fact that from 1884 to 1890 Germany maintained an understanding with Russia contrary to the terms of the Dreibund treaty.

If the Government does not take measures to ascertain the exact origin of the disclosures and fix the responsibility therefor before the Reichstag meets on Nov. 9, it is the intention of the Radical and Socialist leaders in the Chamber to demand that explanations of the Russo-German agreement be the first matter to come up for debate.

INTENTIONS OF THE VATICAN.

The Diocese of Buffalo to be Made a Mteropolitan See.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that the Pope will raise the Diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., to a Metropolitan See, with jurisdiction over Rochester, Syracuse, and Elmira.

His Holiness to-day received Cardinal Satolli, late Papal Delegate to the United States, who recently returned to Rome.

The Pope, it is said, will appoint Bishop Keane, ex-rector of the Catholic University at Washington, a titular Archbishop.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Cardinal Satolli made a lengthy report to the Pope regarding the situation in the United States, especially the political situation. Although the Cardinal considers that Mr. McKinley's success is certain, he apprehends the consequences, which, if they are not immediately grave, will, in his opinion, certainly be so at the next election, when the present differences will be augmented.

The Queen Is Sympathetic.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—The Queen has sent a message to the Viceroy of India expressing her sympathy with the people who are suffering from the famine caused by the failure of the Summer rains, and promising to assist them.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to midnight Sunday:

—12:15 A. M.—883 East Sixty-third Street; Pepeno Marcol. Damage, $25.

12:15 A. M.—119 Hudson Street; E. C. Hazard & Co. No damage.

12:40 A. M.—1 Essex Street; Isaac Cohen. Damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—216 Chrystie Street; Morris Sharts. Damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—30 West Sixty-fifth Street; H. Punchard. Damage, $40.

5:30 P. M.—220 Seventh Street; Bernard Graham. Damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—118 Chrystie Street; Isaac Goldman. Damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—46 Canal Street; Alex & Kaplan. Damage trifling.

MARYLAND FOR M'KINLEY

ENCOURAGING INFORMATION FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

News Received at the Headquarters of the National Democrats That Shows Which Way the Wind Blows—West Virginia and North Carolina Are Also in Line—Conservative Popocrats Admit That Missouri is Doubtful.

Information was received yesterday at the headquarters of the National Democrats from some Southern and Southwestern States, that is of a highly encouraging character. The best reports were from Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri.

In Maryland the Sound-Money Democrats have completed their campaign, and are confident that Bryan will lose the State by from 15,000 to 20,000. Baltimore has been thoroughly organized by the business men, irrespective of party organization, and will give so large a sound-money majority that it cannot be overcome by the rural districts, even though Senator Gorman's claim that many Republican farmers will vote for Bryan, should prove true.

The situation nin West Virginia has improved daily during the past week. The recent speech of Postmaster General Wilson has had a beneficent effect.

In the towns of North Carolina the business men, who are nearly all Democrats, have been doing splendid campaign work, and competent judges predict that the State will give at least 10,000 majority against the Popocratic candidate.

The news from Missouri is very hopeful. The tour of Palmer and Buckner has had a marked effect. Even conservative Popocrats admit the State to be doubtful, so far as the State ticket is concerned. The successful sound-money parades at St. Louis and Kansas City clearly indicate, it is claimed, that those cities will give sweeping majorities against the repudiation ticket. Whether or not Bryan carries the State, it seems certain that "Silver Dick" Bland will again be defeated for Congress —and by a much larger majority than snowed him under two years ago.

Thomas Hathaway, National Democrat and a leading business man of Cincinnati, who has just completed a thorough tour of Indiana and Kentucky, was here yesterday.

"I have not the least doubt," he said, "but that both States will give substantial majorities for McKinley. In the City of Louisville, everything seems to be one way. Lexington will also give a large McKinley majority. The influence of Henry Watterson and Secretary Carlisle is very great. Kentucky is noted for its State pride, and both Carlisle and Watterson are regarded with devotion by their admirers.

"I believe Indiana will give McKinley 30,000 majority. In my travels through the State I encountered hundreds of Democrats who said they would vote for McKinley, but I heard of very few Republicans, even in the farming communities, who will vote for Bryan. In the larger towns, the Bryan people are practically without organization. Very few Bryan banners are to be seen, while McKinley and Hobart and Palmer and Buckner banners are very numerous. A number of polls were taken upon trains by which I traveled, and they all showed good-sized majorities against Bryan.

Election returns will be received at National Democratic Headquarters from correspondents in every county in the State, as well as by the Western Union bulletin service. The correspondents of the Campaign Committee have been requested to telegraph fully any news during election day, and the probable results at the close of the polls.

The John Kane Association of the Thirty-third Assembly District, in this city, has bolted the Tammany candidate for Assembly, and John Walsh has declared for the nominee of the National Democrats, William O. Glover.

Tammany Hall is scattering a circular among the small storekeepers on the east and west sides for the purpose, it is said, of terrorizing them into voting for the Chicago nominees. It is entitled "Storekeepers, Attention! Is your business as good as it should be? Do you want to be able to make your living in business? More money means more business. Vote for the Tammany candidates."

CITY WORK BY DAY'S LABOR.

The Contract System in Disfavor in Washington.

From The Washington Star.

It is announced that the District is enabled to complete the Stevens School, left unfinished by the contractor, because the contract price was $6,000 below the appropriation. The moral to be drawn from this fact is striking. The default of the contractor was probably due in large measure to his undertaking to do the work at too low a price. There may have been other contributory causes, but the main trouble, it is apparent, was the success of his attempt to secure the job regardless of the actual cost of doing it to the satisfaction of the authorities. He was either a poor figurer, or else he contemplated doing cheap work; cheap for him, but doubly dear to the District.

This is the first and worst fruit of the contract system and the best reason for its abandonment. The element of competition is incompatible with good results, especially as long as the law requires the Commissioners to accept the lowest bid offered or to readvertise and presumably to meet the same conditions on a second trial. It is asserted by those opposed to the day's labor plan that under it workmen will not give as much service as undercontractors, and that in consequence all buildings will cost more in time and money.

But this testimony is from an interested source, for as far as can be ascertained the only opponents of the proposed system are contractors and those dependent upon or friendly to them. The Commissioners, the Building Inspector, the District Auditor, and the Superintendent of Street Sweeping are agreed that it would be practical and ultimate economy to abandon the contract system, and in this they have the support of nearly all citizens who have given the matter close attention.

Fell Four Stories and Lives.

Theresa Mahoney, six years old, of 704 East Thirteenth Street, fell four stories from a window yesterday. She received only severe cuts about the head, necessitating removal to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Aspin, twenty-eight years old, of 749 First Avenue, fell from a window on the second floor of his home yesterday, and received a wound on the face. He was removal to Bellevue Hospital.

Prepared for a Shock.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Garret Hobart says that McKinley will be elected President next Tuesday. This will be cheering news to the Canton Napoleon, and he will doubtless reciprocate by predicting that Hobart will surely be elected Vice President. The high hopes of these two gentlemen are truly touching, and their confidence in the result is enough to wither the enthusiasm of every Bryan supporter. But nevertheless we will do our best to worry along and make preparation for withstanding the shock that will be occasioned by the news that Bryan has been elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Condition Ruins the Theory.

From The Boston Transcript.

Alas, proud science! (Heard at the close of Prof. James's lecture on hysteria:) He—If one has a headache and you tell him it is a mistake, he hasn't any, he will still have it.

She—Why so?

He—Because he is not ready for the suggestion.

POLICE STOP TROLLEY WORK

Brooklyn Company Extending Tracks on "Alterations" Permit.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company of Brooklyn is trying to encircle the City Hall with a trolley track following the lines of the pavement around from Fulton to Court Streets, and all day yesterday and the night before, a gang of workmen was at the work.

This extension is technically called an alteration. The company has no franchise which allows it to extend its tracks around the City Hall, but the law has been construed as allowing such an alteration on the strength of a permit from the Commissioner of City Works. Such a permit was obtained, and the street has been taken in the same way as was Rockwell Place one Sunday several months ago.

The company on Saturday night put a gang of men to work tearing up the pavement and laying the extension. Another shift of men replaced the first yesterday morning and the work was continued. It caused a delay to every car that went up or down Fulton Street, and resulted in a constant blocking of cars.

A policeman of the Adams Street Station finally interfered, and suggested that work be suspended until traffic was lighter.

Deputy Superintendent Mackellar of the police was appealed to, and he directed that the policeman stationed at the City Hall should take his orders from the representative of tht Department of Public Works on the scene. That officer ordered that the work be permitted to proceed, and it was pushed until night, when the gang stopped.

The trolley track was extended to the cross wall leading across the square directly in front of the City Hall. Toward midnight another gang of workmen arrived and resumed operations. Two policemen were there on guard, and they declared that the track should not be extended further unless specific instructions were issued to them to permit a connection to be made with the Court Street track.

If the railroad company lays its track as planned, it will have a continuous track around the City Hall.

CHEATED A TICKET SELLER

Stranger Passed a Worthless Check, but He Was Caught.

The Fichel agent of the Cromwell Steamship Line last Saturday morning accepted a check from a stranger in payment for a ticket to Houston, Texas, and returned to the purchaser $13.50 change. The check was for $60, and was drawn on the Mount Marris Bank, and made payable to Warle. The agent found out it was worthless in a short time, and informed the Detective Bureau.

Detective Floy sent a description of the man to the various ticket scalper's dices, and in a short time was notified that the man was in Tyraller's olce, at 425 Broadway. He was detained there till the detective arrived. The man confessed that he knew the check was worthless. He refused his name and residence. He had a lot of blank checks in his pocket, and one made out for $60 on the Fifth Avenue National Bank, payable to John Moore, in favor of C. S. Welles.

MARSHALL P. WILDER HURT.

The Humorist Falls from His Bicycle in Riverside Drive.

Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, had a fall from his bicycle at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Riverside Drive shortly before noon yesterday. His left arm was badly injured. He was taken to the sub-station on Riverside Drive, where his injuries were attended to, and he left for home.

Louis Marxsin of 32 Hancock Street was knocked down while bicycle riding by a wagon driven by Albert Axon. Axon was arrested and arraigned in Yorkville Court. Magistrate Cornell discharged him, as it was shown that Maxsin was to blame for the accident.

The Sunday Concerts.

When one sees the programme of an opera concert that begins with the overture to "Semiramide" he knows what to expect. He would have been a very ungrateful hearer who did not admit at the first opera concert of the Mapleson troupe last night that his reasonable expectations were more than fulfilled. Sunday night concert-goers are curiously greedy, and Sunday night concert singers are curiously willing to oblige, and a programme of sixteen numbers at least doubled is a formidable thing all around. It would be impossible to tell what everybody did last night, and invidious to discriminate. The most notable first appearances were those of Miss Susan Strong and of Signor Randaccio, whose illness put off the first performance of "Traviata." Miss Strong was heard in Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhäuser." She has a voice of good quality and considerable power, which she employs with musical and dramatic propriety. The tenor chose the "Salve Dimorah," and sang it with taste and finish, his mezzo tone being especially well produced. He is distinctly a tenor "di grazia," and as such seems to be assured of a remarkable success.

To say that everybody had an encore and took it, were to utter a platitude. In fact, a single encore indicated a comparatively cool feeling upon the part of the audience. Mme Scalchi took two, the first one the Serenata of Tosti after her singing of the gavotte from "Mignon." Signor de Anna might have had half a dozen after the "Song of the Evening Star" if he had chosen to accept them, but restricted himself to one: Mme. Dotti omitted the recitative to "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and her delivery of the air cannot be called Handelian and was not thrilling. Mlle. Albini gave a brilliant exhibition of the vocal pyrotechnics of Saper Vorreste. Signor Ughetto, an impressive presentation of Delibes's "Il est jeune, il est amoureux." Mlle. Meysenheyn gave a vigorous but very rough version of "Me Voila Seule" from Gounod's "Reine de Saba." The quartet from "Rigoletto," very well done indeed, especially by Mme. Schalchi, closed the vocal part of the proceedings. The orchestral numbers were almost equally well received, and especially Mr. Franko's performance of the Handel "Largo," which was, indeed, in tone and style, an admirable piece of violin playing.

The competition of the opera concert doubtless affected the size of the audience at the Damrosch Sunday concert, but did not prevent Carnegie Hall from being comfortably filled, with very few vacant seats in the parquette. The concert began with a notably clear and spirited performance of Weber's Jubel overture, in which the strings in particular showed the advantage of their recent concerted practice. The work of the orchestra was equally effective in the selection from "Pagliacci," in which it accompanied Mr. William Mertens, who sang the prologue with fire and eloquence, if not with all the finish which some other baritones have given to it. He was warmly and deservedly applauded. The prologue was followed by an excellent performance of the intermezzo. The chief interest of curiosity of the occasion was aroused by the first appearance on this side of Mlle. Alice Verlet of the Paris Opéra Comique. She chose for her début "Ah! Fors e Lui," from Traviata, and sang it extremely well, in a fresh voice, abundantly powerful for the requirements of the music, and with skill and taste. The closing runs were very cleanly and artistically delivered. The encore, which she declined, was very cordially offered. Her range was illustrated by her second selection, Brahms's dainty "Serenade" and Grieg's sombre and impressive "Solvesglied." She gave each its own characters and color, and upon the whole proved herself a very welcome acquisition to our concert stage. Other orchestral selections were the Academic Festival Overture of Brahms, smoothly and well played, and the Allegretto of the Seventh Symphony, which seemed to be taken somewhat too fast for the best effect. Next Sunday's concert will present no fewer than five soloists, including the Dutch violinist, Van Gord, who will make his first appearance in America.

WON'T PROVE ITS CHARGES

COMMITTEE ON COERCION MAKES ITS REPORT.

Labor Delegates Who with a Bryan Club Investigated Assertions of Coercion of Employes in Behalf of Sound Money Claim to Have Discovered Truth in the Allegations—They Refuse to Make Specific Charges.

To divert attention from Tammany Hall, agents in various trades and labor unions who have tried to induce the members to vote for Mr. Bryan, the assertion has been made that employes had been coerced into marching in the great parade of Saturday.

Most of the labor unions in the city are forbidden by their constitutions to discuss politics or to advocate the cause of any political party. Tammany offered the Central Labor Union the nomination of Jacob E. Bausch, one of its Secretaries, for the office of Coroner. This was followed up by an attempt at the meeting of the Central Labor Union to get the union to indorse, not only Bausch's nomination, but also the entire Tammany Hall ticket. The latter part of the programme failed, but a great hurrah was made over the recognition of and concession to organized labor.

Strong protests were made by conservative members, who objected to having politics forced into trades union meetings, but Tammany men in the union had been aroused. They attended all meetings of the unions and told such conservative members as were present that they were no friends of organized labor if they did not vote for Tammany, "the friend of labor."

Influence of Sovereign.

The leaders of the Sovereign faction of District Assembly No. 49, K. of L., were among the foremost to force politics into the deliberations of both the District Assembly and its locals.

By the intimidation of members a number of local unions were forced into the indorsement of Bausch and the Popocratic ticket. Among these were the Liberty Dawn Association of Coachmen and Drivers and other locals of District Assembly No. 49; the Progressive Pavers, the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, and the Laborers' General Council.

In other unions where the conservatives insisted on the maintenance of their constitutions, "auxiliaries," or political adjuncts to the unions, were formed, and did all they possibly could to compel the members to join and pledge themselves to support Mr. Bryan. Such auxiliaries were organized among the cigarmakers, carpenters, printers, and clothing cutters.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union previous to that of yesterday Edward King, who belongs to the Bryan and Sewall Club, complained that employers were coercing their employes into promising to march in the McKinley parade of last Saturday. He said that the labor conference of the Bryan and Sewall Club had appointed a committee to investigate the complaints about coercion, and he asked that the Central Labor Union should also appoint a committee that could act with the club committee. This was done, and Mr. King thereupon predicted a startling exposure in the near future.

The joint committee set to work the next day, and yesterday submitted its report, making general charges, but not giving a single name of any employer who had violated the law in respect to coercion of employes. The committee evidently could not substantiate its charges, and would not recommend that any legal steps be taken against the alleged offenders.

The Tammanyites elected Michael Kelly of the Magnolia Association of Waiters, District Assembly No. 49, as Chairman.

Delegate J. T. Lawrence, in behalf of the Joint Committee of Investigation, said he was ready to submit the committee's written report.

What the Committee Did.

The report stated that the committee had held executive sessions, under the pledge of secrecy; that according to its best information and judgment it was proved that unlawful political matter was enclosed in pay envelopes to employes, or was printed on the backs of envelopes; that in many instances lists were circulated among employes for pledges to join the parade of Oct. 31, and that instances had been found where foremen, superintendents, and bookkeepers had tried to obtain the signatures of the men who were working under them to agreements to parade; that those approached could not consider themselves free agents, and were led to infer that refusal to sign would result to their disadvantage.

It was also charged that employes of the Department of Public Works had been assessed for political purposes, and that a ward detective had tried to intimidate three registered voters.

The report wound up with the statement that after mature deliberation the committee concluded that no practical purpose could at present be accomplished by an appeal to the machinery of the law, considering the inevitable delays and technicalities it would have to overcome, and the spirit it would have to encounter in the District Attorney's office as administered by its present incumbent; so all that the committee could do was to submit its findings to the highest tribunal, the judgment of all fair-minded citizens, "trusting that the right of the humblest citizen to form his own political opinion and to express it as a free man must be maintained."

When the report was read, Delegate Weiner moved to lay the entire matter on the table.

Called "One-Sided."

"Why should the report be tabled?" asked Delegate Walders of the cigarmakers.

"Because it is one-sided, and I know that the other party demanded money," replied Weiner.

"Go before the committee if you have anything to say," said Chairman Kelly, rapping on the table.

Delegate Walders asked Weiner why he had not gone before the joint committee. Weiner replied that he had been sick.

Delegate McDermott of the plasterers said that if the report of the committee was correct, the workmen who had submitted to coercion were cowards. They should know that if the employers wanted their good work they would keep them whether they marched or not. On the building where he worked, he said, no one had been asked to parade, and he certainly should have refused to obey any order to parade against his own wishes. Later he said the idea of making Bryan men parade for McKinley was quite as good as making Catholic Irishmen parade with Orangemen on July 12.

The members of the joint committee were asked to give the names of at least a few concerns that had coerced their employes to parade, as stated in the report, but they declined to give a single name, saying that it would be unwise to do so at present.

Cornerstone St. John's Hospital.

Bishop Charles E. McDonald yesterday afternoon laid the corner stone for the new building of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. Four thousand persons took part in the procession, which preceded the ceremonies. The Rev. Father Dougherty of the Mission of the Emaculate Vergin delivered the sermon. Among the priests present were Chancellor Mitchell, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Rev. Father John Dougherty, Mgr. McNamara, the Rev. Father Colton, Father Carroll, and others from this city and Brooklyn. The new building will be a brick structure, five stories high, with a wing four storis high.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—A coal shed owned by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, situated in what is known as the Charles Street freight yards, was damaged by fire to-day. The loss is $15,000.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Leominster Hotel Block, Monoosnock Bowling Alley, and a tenement house, all wooden buildings owned by George S. Jones, were damaged by fire this morning. The loss is about $17,000.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

For Congress, Sound Money,

CHARLES V. FORNES.

To the Voters of the 14th Congressional District:

The nomination by the National Democratic Party of Mr. Charles V. Fornes for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District gives an opportunity to every citizen in the district who desires to uphold the honesty and stability of Democratic institutions to express his continued adherence to the principles upon which those institutions depend.

The reputation and character of Mr. Fornes will of themselves appeal to every independent citizen. He is a native of this State, a prominent wholesale merchant, a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and is also connected with several charitable institutions in the City of New-York. Apart from the eminent fitness of the candidate to represent the intelligent constituency embraced in this Congressional District, we appeal to you upon reasons of broad public policy and patriotism to support Mr. Fornes for the office to which he has been nominated.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY AMY,
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
M. E. BANNIN,
JOHN A. BEALL,
THOMAS BARRET,
JAMES M. BINGHAM,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
THOMAS E. CRIMMINS,
ANDREW J. CONNICK,
JAMES P. CAMPBELL,
THOMAS J. COLTON,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
THOMAS H. CULLEN,
PETER DOELGER,
ROBERT T. DYAS,
WM. HILDRETH FIELD,
EDWARD B. FAIRBELL,
THOMAS B. FITZSIMMONS,
JOHN FOX, JR.,
SIGMOND GOLDBERG,
A. H. HIGGINS,
JOHN W. HEALY,
ROBERT J. HOGUET,
ISAAC H. KLEIN,
COL. WM. V. KING,
JOHN P. KELLY,
L. LAFLIN KELLOG,
SAMUEL LOUIS,
ROBERT B. MAC LEA,
JOHN S. McNULTY,
PHILIP J. ROSENTHAL,
THOMAS MORRISSEY,
JOHN A. McCALL,
WM. E. McFADDEN,
MILES O'BRIEN,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DANIEL J. O'CONOR,
EUGENE A. PHILBIN,
JOHN J. PULLEYN,
JAMES J. PHELAN,
M. D. ROTHSCHILD,
WILLIAM M. RYAN,
WALTER STANTON,
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
SOLOMON STEIN,
SIMON STERNE,
PEREZ H. STUART,
PHILIP L. SCHELL,
H. J. SAYERS,
DR. EDW. J. SCHEVCIK,
CALVIN TOMKINS,
STEPHEN J. WEAVER.

SOME SMALL BETS MADE.

Sound-Money Supporters Look in Vain for Bryanites.

There was little betting yesterday. The places where politicians usually gather were practically deserted. It was commoniy remarked that it was the dullest Sunday previous to a National election. John Mathews was around with money to bet on Bryan, if he found odds of 4 to 1. He found many at 3 to 1, but would not take it. R. Mack bet $100 even with Mr. Lawrence that McKinley would not have 200,000 majority in this State. Billy Edwards bet $100 even that McKinley would carry the city by 25,000 majority. C. M. Reed of Erie bet $600 to $150 that McKinley would be elected. Major Webb of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is the stakeholder.

"Billy" Edwards has $500 to bet that McKinley will not carry every county in the State, and $500 that he will not carry this county by 40,000 majority.

It was reported that a rich silver mine owner would be at the Hoffman House last night with $100,000 to bet on Bryan, and that he would hammer the odds down to 2 to 1. He had not appeared at midnight. There was a lot of McKinley money waiting for him.

FOUR HURT IN A SMASH-UP.

Three Vehicles in Collision and a Bicyclist Thrown Down.

While M. Levy of 348 Seventh Avenue was driving along Jerome Avenue yesterday afternoon with his trotter attached to a light road wagon he suddenly collided with another wagon, driven by a man unknown to him, when opposite One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Levy was thrown to the ground, and his horse ran away. A short distance up the road the horse came in collision with a carriage in which were S. W. Simes and his daughter Ray, ten years old, of 458 College Avenue.

The carriage was overturned, and Simes and his daughter were thrown out. The horse, with undiminished speed, continued up the avenue, and ran into James Sieberg of 118 Fulton Street, on a bicycle. He was thrown to the ground and his wheel demolished. All hands were attended by a physician from the Fordham Hospital, and as none was seriously injured, they all went home.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Bishop Garrett of Texas is at the Grand Union.

—Auguste van Biene of Berlin is at the Waldorf.

—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany is at the Imperial.

—Congressman B. L. Fairchild is at the Buckingham.

—William H. White of Norfolk, Va., is at the Windsor.

—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, United States Army, is at the Metropole.

—Paymaster A. K. Michler, United States Navy, is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. Charles W. Foster, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Count Rania of Italy and Baron Lefevre of Paris are at the Normandie.

—James J. Collins of Washington and E. T. Dozier of Chicago are at he Marlborough.

—J. Ellerthorpe of London and W. R. Topping of St. Louis are at the Westminster.

—George Wilson and G. F. Rogers of Binghamton and R. R. Osgood of Lincoln, Neb., are at the Grand.

—D. W. Sawyer of Boston, James Moir of Albany, and F. J. Falkenbach of Columbus, Ohio are at the Everett.

—Walter D. Wilcox of Washington, and Alexander F. Landon and F. M. Billing of Alabama are at the Gilsey.

—George H. Moore of Boston, J. H. Wardle of Washington, and H. H. Boyer of Baltimore are at he St. Cloud.

—John W. Britton of Boston, C. W. Thomas of Philadelphia, and G. A. Courtwright of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister at Washington, and Capt. A. H. Lee of the Royal Artillery of England are at the Holland.

—William M. Judd and S. W. Oviatt of Buffalo, H. T. Sinclair of Toledo, and George L. Parent of Montreal are at the Hoffman.

—Gen. James H. Wilson and Henry G. Morse of Delaware and J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance of Canada, are at the Albemarle.

—Edward J. H. Howell, H. C. Peakes, and Thomas S. Harrison of Philadelphia, R. L. Cole, M. M. Miller, and F. D. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Manhattan.

—Congressman L. D. Apsley of Massachusetts, ex-Congressman Charles J. Boatner of Louisiana, and Commander W. H. Emory, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—Hurt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Howland, Gow & Stark Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and parasols; Stuart House.

—Lisner, S., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, Art Department; Hotel Albert.

—Lisner, S., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

—Lisner L., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Miss Cassidy, umbrellas; Miss Wallingford, millinery; Miss Bosher, dry goods; Hotel Mercpole.

—Lisner, S., Washington, D. C.; Miss Mayoa, jewelry; Miss Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

—Solemon & Rubin, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rubin, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

—Stern, Lauer, Stohl & Co., Cincinnati; A. L. Stern, woolens; Hofman House.

—Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, dry goods company, St. Louis, Mo.; W

A HYGIENIC OBSERVATORY

THE UNIQUE INSTITUTE THAT DISTINGUISHES PARIS.

How the Health of the Great French City Is Guarded by Constant Scientific Observations—An Institution That Would Prove of Great Value to Greater New-York—How It Could Be Founded and Its Valuable Work Be Done.

There is an institution in Paris unique in its functions, the Observatoire de Montsouris, the Municipal Hygienic Observatory of Paris. This institution is so little known outside of France, or, one might say, of Paris, and it is of such great practical importance that a little account of its work will certainly interest a wide circle of readers. Just at present this subject is of timely importance, because with the union of the two great cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one government, there will occur a chance not likely to be soon repeated in America for the establishment of a municipal observatory such that other large cities in our country may copy it when they realize the necessity for such an institution.

Object of the Observatory.

The Montsouris Observatory was intended primarily for the study of the relations between the atmospheric conditions and hygiene, and in carrying out these relations to their fullest extent many different topics are included. The scope of the observatory work can be best shown by a brief mention of the duties devolving upon the three principal sections or departments to which the staff of scientists are assigned.

First, there is the purely meteorological department, in which the usual elements of observation are carefully recorded and studied. These include the air pressure, temperature, moisture, and movement, and the precipitation which descends from the air. The electrical conditions of the air, and the forces of terrestrial magnetism are also carefully observed. These observations are made, and the results worked up with the special end in view of their application to the hygienic and climatological conditions of Paris. Tributary stations of minor importance and equipment are also in active operation in other quarters of the city.

Second, there is the chemical division, which takes up the chemical analysis of the free air in various parts of Paris, and also of the air confined in the public buildings, such as hospitals, prisons, and legislative buildings. This department also investigates the subject of the composition of the water in and around Paris, including the water distributed by the water companies, the sewer water, the river (Seine) water, and subterranean water, which is to be found in the various earth strata near the surface; also the questions connected with the filtration of the public supply of water are carefully studied and new processes of filtration are officially tested.

Third, The microgrpahical division is devoted to the microscopical study of the air, the water, and the soil. Microbes and bacteria which are observed are carefully studied, and their presence and development compared with the meteorological and chemical conditions observed in the other departments of the observatory.

Hygienic Conditions Surveyed.

It is thus seen that a physical, chemical, and microscopical survey is made of the hygienic conditions of Paris. The observations are not only made daily, but in many cases at intervals of only a few hours, and in some cases the records consist of continuous automatic registrations of the existing conditions.

A résumé of the year's work is published in the annual volume of the observatory, (Annuaire de l'Observatoire Municipal de Montsouris. Gauthier-Vallars et Fils, Paris.) This little volume of 550 pages can be purchased at about the cost of printing, and its contents thus become available to every one interested in it.

There are first about sixty pages of introductory matter relating to the instruments used and the methods of observations, and the tables used in putting these results into a form proper for publication. Next follow about fifty pages of tabular matter relating to the meteorological observations previously made in Paris, such interesting facts as the highest and lowest temperatures of each year since 1699, and the monthly rainfall since 1690. Much detailed matter concerning the temperature and rainfall is given for portions or nearly the whole of the present century.

The next seventy-five pages contain a full tabular climatology of Paris, based principally on the observations made at the Montsouris Observatory, and also the results of the observations made there during the previous year. These data include air pressure, air temperature, moisture, precipitation, cloudiness, and the direction and velocity of the wind.

Then follows nearly forty pages devoted to the general character of each month and any special phenomena which may seem worthy of mention, such as the wind, rain, and electric storms of unusual intensity or frequency, or any prevalent diseases of the respiratory organs.

The chemical analysis of the air and water requires no less than 160 pages to be devoted to its report. The water composing the fallen rain, that of flowing streams, that found in pits and drains, and that found in the various air layers, all receive careful study and individual points of interest are dwelt upon. About twenty-five pages suffice for giving the main results of the chemical study of the air.

Examining Air and Water.

The 100 pages devoted to the report on the microscopical examination of the air and water is perhaps the most novel and interesting part of the publication. The observation of the organic and inorganic particles contained in the air includes the study of all kinds of bacteria, germs, and microbes, and the dust particles which are always present in the air in great numbers except on oceans. There has been followed out for years the variation, from hour to hour, day to day, and month to month, in the number of microbes in the free air of the city, in the streets, and in the rooms of the houses; the number in the air of the hospital wards, the prisons, and below ground in the sewers. Likewise a parallel scrutiny is kept up of the nitro-organisms of the waters in and near Paris.

The general inquirer finds in the published results enough material for his uses, but the specialist, or any one else who requires the more definite information, finds at the observatory the detailed records made by a competent and accurate corps of scientists, whose sole object is to note the various phenomena as they actually occur.

Let us imagine that New-York possesses such an observatory, or perhaps it would be better to call it a Hygienic Institute, and let us see of what use it would be. But first we must control and locate it. On account of its great practical utility and hygienic bearing it should undoubtedly be made a department of the Board of Health, and it is needless to remark that its efficiency will be in the direct proportion to its distance of removal from all political influences.

To Found Such an Institute.

The foundation of such an institute is by no means such a difficult matter as one might at first think. A thing well started is half done, and the nucleus for the institution already exists in the Meteorological Observatory, which has been doing such excellent work in Central Park for a good many years. No better location could be selected for the central observatory than the middle of such a large park located in the geographical centre of the city, and of the densely populated environs. Of course there would be necessary an enlargement of the present scope of meteorological work accomplished by the observatory, but with very slight changes and additions it could carry on the meteorological work of the real institute. There must be joined to it, however, well-equipped and well-manned chemical and microscopical departments. These exist now, to some measure, but not in the organized form necessary for the carrying on of regular systematic observations which shall answer mutual requirements.

It is necessary to have a scientific head to such a hygienic observatory, who shall see that the work of each department is such as to make a harmonious whole. The meteorological observations must be so made that the records can be used in working up the observations of the other two departments. In fact, each department must be supplementary to the others.

It would be easy to enlarge unlimitedly upon the benefits arising from an institution of this kind, and it must suffice here to mention only a few points. Its importance in studying the health conditions of the city as a whole, and of its various sections cannot be overestimated. The approach of conditions of the weather, air, or water, which are favorable for the development of certain diseases can be recognized, and precautionary measures can be taken for the prevention of the full maturing of them, where it lies within the power of man to alter the conditions. The appearance of disease in any special section of the city can be connected with some special conditions occurring there, and the Board of Health can take active measures for the suppression of the disease and the prevention of its spreading. It would have been interesting to have made a comparison between the air and water conditions of New-York before and after the present system of street cleaning went into effect. In fact, observations of these conditions should tell us just how efficiently this work is done.

ORANGE HORSE-SHOW LIST.

It Is Larger by Over 10 Entries Than That of Last Year.

The entry list for the second horse show of the Oranges, which is to be given in the clubhouse of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, in Halsted Street, East Orange, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, shows that there is an increase of more than 100 over last year's entries. The arrangements for the show have been made by a committee of the Riding Club, composed of James B. Dill, Chairman; William S. Silver, Secretary; James G. Marshall, Frank H. La Pierre, Col. Charles A. Sterling, Frank C. O'Reilly, George H. Gasten, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, Walter D. Grand, Charles Hathaway, William C. Horn, Charles D. Gregory, Richard Coyne, and Theodore Wilson.

The judges will be F. M. Ware, John G. Heckscher, Charles A. Heckscher, H. L. Herbert, and James T. Hyde of this city; O. Moulton of Batavia, N. Y.; Charles Pfiser of Bernardsville, N. J.; Morton Smith of the Richmond County Hunt Club; Dr. F. C. Greenside, manager of the Bellwood Stud, Mount Morris; S. H. Rundle and Col. Ives of Danbury, Conn.; Col. E. S. Edwards of Newark, and E. B. Thebaud, former master of the Essex Hunt. Mr. Allen of the New-York Horse Show will be the ring master and the bugler.

Among the well-known horses that have been entered are W. Gould Brokaw's Ruth, Meteor, Golden Star, and Comet; W. D. Grand's hunters Lightfoot and Ranger, the former of which took four blue ribbons at the Orange show last year, and has taken prizes at the Canadian shows; Edward R. Ladew's Coy Boy and Cock Robin, James G. M. Marshall's Marck King and Music, purchased at the recent Tichenor sale, and Athel; Miss Doremus's saddle horses Chester and Marjorie; John Spratley's Consuelo; Frank C. O'Reilly's chestnut gelding Chesterfield; Colchester Farm's (Burlington, Vt.,) Harry Wilkes and Beauty; Charles Hathaway's Paragon and Perfection; John Arthyr's His Excellency; Mrs. W. E. Katman's Fanny Fern; J. Dickman Brown's Hectar, Miss Lulu Pfizer's Nightingale; Lewis Halleck's Beresford, J. H. Stultz's Surprise, James B. Dill's Faust and Waverly, the latter a hunter which won a ribbon at the New-York show in 1895, took first prize at Durham last year, and was a winner at the Toronto Horse Show in 1894; Edward W. Jackson's Bellena, which took several ribbons at the Orange show last year; George Gaston's Tranquillity and Classy, Charles A. Starling's Taffy, William Bloodgood's Robin and Strathmore, and Edgar B. Ward's Victor and Prince. The largest number of entries is made by Frank C. O'Reilly, who has thirty.

As a number of the horses entered are also entered at the National Horse Show, the programme has been so arranged that all the open classes will be judged by Friday, so as to give exhibitors time to remove the horses to this city on Saturday. As was the case last year, the Orange Athletic Club's tennis building, adjoining the Riding Club, will be used for the assembling of the horses, and all the stables in East Orange have been leased for the accommodation of horses during the show.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A bloomer is announced as the feature of the opening of the Kensington Hotel, in Avenue D, near the Coney Island cycle path, on Nov. 10.

—Chairman Hugo Wundram of the Pool Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen has received the following entries for the home tournament: J. T. Beckwith, last season's champion; C. A. Martin, W. H. Boyes, C. O'Hanlon, C. E. Hart, G. E. Connor, and H. P. Burt.

—Much interest attaches to the meeting this evening of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association, because arrangements will then be made for the annual meeting of the organization on the 17th inst. It is intended to make the latter event an occasion of considerable magnitude in local cycling circles.

—Vice President Stackhouse of the Quill Club Wheelmen and John C. Wetmore and A. G. Batchelder, the league handicappers for New-Jersey and this State, respectively, formed a party on a trip over the famous Merrick Road. This is pronounced to be the finest touring course in the entire East.

—If favorable conditions can be obtained before the end of the present month, C. A. Carlson and Joseph Caccavajo of the Pierce Cyclers will make an attempt to reduce the New-York to Philadelphia record of 7:51, now held by Edwards of the Century Wheelmen. Carlson believes he can lower the time to 6 hours with good pacing.

—Although the outlook for favorable weather early yesterday was far from promising, many cyclists ventured on long trips through the outer riding sections of Long Island and New-Jersey. Generally speaking, the roads were found to be in fine condition. The usual large number of pedalers were on the Boulevard, the drive, and the Park. The Coney Island cycle path was also crowded, many riders making the trip to the island to see the havoc created by the waves.

—With ten clubs represented in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island a fine series of games is anticipated. The opening games will be rolled on the evening of the 9th inst., at Trainor's alleys, Reid and Gates Avenues. The schedules will be announced this week. The teams in the tourney will represent the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Kings County, Brooklyn, Pequod, Logan, Tamaqua, Prospect, Union League, Nassau, and Orient Clubs.

Bicyclist Relyea's New Record.

Over a two-and-one-half-mile course on the road between Millburn and Hempstead, Albert G. Relyea on Saturday broke the State bicycle record for five miles, doing the distance in 11:31 3-5. This time clips over ten seconds from the old mark, and adds another fine performance to the big list of the Kings County Wheelmen. The course on which the record was made is one of the finest stretches of macadam on Long Island. In his first ride, Relyea was paced by a "quad," a triplet, and a tandem. The start was a flying one. The officials at the trial were: Referee—G. A. Needham; Timers—A. C. Leach, Isaac W. Wood, and Senley Cornish; Umpires—Erastus Palmer and C. A. Martin. Relyea is a comparatively new man in racing, having won his novice medal this season. Next Saturday two other members of the Kings County Wheelmen, namely, Hendrickson and Earl, will try for the ten and fifteen mile records over the same course.

Football at Bergen Point.

To-morrow promises to be a gala day at Bergen Point. In the morning the association team will play against the Cosmopolitan team from New-York. In the afternoon at 3:30 the New-Jersey eleven will line up against Stevens Institute. Great rivalry exists between these teams, and a hard fast game is sure to result. The Stevens team has improved greatly of late, while the Jersey men have been putting in some good licks themselves. The teams will play as follows:

New-Jersey A. C.	Position.	Stevens Institute.
Petz or Pansing.	Right end	Tock
Murphy or Pyfe.	Right tackle	Buckley
Kindgen	Right guard	Brett
Cole or A. V. Moore.	Centre	Langer
Moore or Crichton.	Left guard	Davey
Couch.	Left tackle	Mumby or Chapin
Masterson.(Capt.).	Left end	Stanley
Simmons or Moss.	Quarter	Hagatoz or Davis
Ward.	Right half back	Bradley
Whyte.	Full back	McGee
Barley or Acken.	Left half back	Kirby or Christy

Saw a Man Pick a Pocket, He Says.

Walter J. Miles of 145 Forest Street, Jersey City, boarded a trolley at the ferry Saturday night to go to his home. There were two men on the platform, one of whom was drunk. Miles saw the sober man sidle up to the drunken one and steal a silver watch from his pocket. He said nothing at the time, and shortly after the drunken man left the car without discovering his loss. When the car reached the Ocean Avenue Police Station, Miles caused the arrest of the man whom he accused of stealing the watch. The man gave his name as Charles Weber, and said he lived in Bayonne. A silver watch was found on him. He was held for examination.

COLOMBIA'S FOREIGN DEBT

ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

The Republic's Lack of Railroads a Great Hindrance to Her Prosperity—The Council Has Much Trouble in Arranging the Finances of the Nation—Colombia's Revenues for the Past Two Years, According to Poor Statistics.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—An appendix to the twenty-third annual general report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the year 1895, which has been issued recently, is full of interesting information in regard to all the defaulting countries indebted to the British bondholders. Referring to the history of Colombia's foreign debt, the report says that the question of sending an agent to Colombia has been causing the council much anxious consideration, but that finally the services of Mr. F. B. Passmore had been secured, and a recent cable from Bogota announces that the said Mr. Passmore and other representatives of British bondholders had already arrived at the capital to arrange for the settlement of Colombia's foreign debt.

The estimates for the years 1895-6, which are reproduced in the appendix, referred to, give the total amount of revenues of Colombia for the two years at $26,228,300. From customs was derived $16,000,000; slaughter tax, $1,900,000; Panama Railroad, $40,000; cigarette monopoly, $1,000,000. The expenditures for the same period were $26,805,191, being an excess of $78,891. The report, however, deplores the absence of reliable statistics, which, strange to say, have been very much neglected in Colombia.

The report in question also comments upon the last report of Mr. MacGregor, the British Vice Consul at Barranquilla, already published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, wherein is stated that the want of population prevents Colombia from developing to advantage all its many agricultural possibilities and vast and diversified territories; and until such an important want is properly and efficiently supplied, "nothing will be gained by opening up long routes of communication with borrowed capital."

The report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders says that while agreeing that it would be a grave mistake for any country to burden itself with debts for expenditure on railways, the construction of which cannot be justified by the results likely to be obtained from them, yet it is difficult to see how Colombia will attract immigration or populate her vast territories so long as she remains destitute of these necessary means of communication.

Many countries far less favored by nature and quite as thinly populated have, by the construction of roads and railways with borrowed capital, succeeded in trade immense tracts of land abounding in mineral and agricultural wealth, which would otherwise have remained undeveloped and unpeopled. It is perhaps not too much to say that the general prosperity of any country may usually be gauged by the means of communication it possesses.

The report, in contrasting the condition of Colombia with that of the Republic of Argentine, points out that the present population of Colombia is estimated at 4,000,000, while the area is about 514,000 square miles, equivalent to 7-8 per square mile. Argentine has nearly two and one-third times the area of Colombia, but her population is about the same, viz., 4,000,000, equal to only 3-4 per sq. m. It is shown that in 1870 Argentine had about 500 miles of railway in operation, while Colombia possessed not about 50 miles only. In 1895, or twenty-five years later, Argentine had some 8,500 miles open, while Colombia had only about 400 miles, and these were distributed among eleven uncompleted short lines, and of which hardly half of that number are in proper working order.

Principally by the great increase in the means of communication Argentine has made rapid strides in her prosperity as compared with the slow development of Colombia, and in 1895 the statistics of the two republics were as follows:

	Colombia.	Argentine.
Revenue	$1,000,000	£7,700,000
Exports	2,408,000	28,809,000
Imports	2,000,000	18,000,000
Population	4,000,000	4,090,000

The report states that, although in some respects, especially with regard to geographical position and the location of her capital, Argentine has the advantage over Colombia, yet in other points, such as mineral wealth, and in the possession of a soil suitable for the production of coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits, Colombia is the more favored country. It is difficult, therefore, to avoid drawing the conclusion that the progress made by the Argentine Republic is in a great measure due to the means of communication she possesses.

To bring about a settlement of the foreign debt, Mr. I. B. Parson, as representative of the British bondholders, has just reached Bogota, and a speedy and friendly arrangement mutually satisfactory is fully anticipated, as judging from the Bogota press and private letters received recently the Colombia Government is well disposed to act fairly in the matter.

Mr. Barrie in Washington.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. James M. Barrie, the British novelist, whose writings have charmed innumerable Americans, is spending a few days in Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Barrie and Mr. Robertson Nicoll, his private secretary. They are expected to stay at least until after election. Mr. Barrie is making rather an extended tour through the East for pleasure and recreation. When he landed in New-York he was so besieged by the industrious reporters from every paper in the city that he fights pretty shy of the tribe. In this he follows in the footsteps of Stanley, Kipling, and other newspaper men who have achieved fame outside of the profession. Mr. Barrie is rather a small man, and, although well dressed, he looks the literary man from head to foot. His features are well known from the countless portraits of him that have been printed in this country, and many people have recognized him as he has walked or driven about town. Mrs. Barrie is a handsome young woman of the English type, whose nationality would never be questioned by any one who saw her.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather and occasional showers, southerly to southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy weather in the morning, clearing at night, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slowly rising temperature, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, fresh southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, except occasional showers near the coast in the morning, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, southerly winds.

ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Monday night, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS and WESTERN TEXAS, fair in the southern portion, increasing cloudiness and possible showers in the northern portion by Monday night, cooler in the northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and MISSOURI, generally fair during the day, followed by threatening weather and possibly showers Monday night, cooler in the western portion, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Monday night, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rains Monday night, slightly warmer, fresh to brisk southerly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light showers, cooler northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy weather, occasional light rain or snow, northerly winds. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, northerly winds.

Flint's Fine Furniture

The added attraction of Oriental Rugs and antique lamps on the "Novelty Floor."

Unlike sprays, douches and atomizers, you can

Use "Hyomei" in Public.

If your Asthma or Bronchitis make breathing hard; if "stopped up" with a common Cold or Catarrh, remember that **Booth's Hyomei Pocket Inhaler,** the Australian Dry-Air treatment,

Cures by Inhalation.

1355 Second St., San Diego, Cal., May 27, 1896.
Your Pocket Inhaler has shown itself a record breaker in heading off and stopping colds this year.
(Rev.) C. W. MAGGART.

Price $1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottles of "Hyomei" inhalant at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 cents. Advice free of

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St., New-York.

BOYS ROBBED BY TRAMPS.

They Are Held in Newark for Their Parents to Arrive.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Joseph Kline of First Avenue and East Thirty-second Street, John Crosby of 352 East Thirty-second Street, Michael Murphy of 340 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Daniel Sullivan of 305 East Thirty-second Street, all of New-York, are held at the Harrison Police Station awaiting the arrival of their parents.

The boys are about fourteen and fifteen years old. They claim they started out early to-day to go chestnutting. They had a dollar. Of this they spent 12 cents for ferriage. On their return this evening they were stopped by three tramps near the Pennsylvania round house and the Kearny meadows. The tramps took the 88 cents which they still had. The boys were frightened, and ran all the way back to Harrison, where they reported the robbery to the police. This is the same place where four Brooklyn boys were stopped and robbed last Monday night.

"DYNAMITE DICK'S" BOOTY.

Plunder Taken by Oklahoma Robbers Recovered.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 1.—United States Deputy Marshal Thomas and posse came in from the Creek country yesterday, having been in search of "Dynamite Dick" and his gang of outlaws, who looted Carney and the Sac and Fox Agency. They brought with them a team of mules loaded with plunder and a saddle horse which they captured.

They came upon three of the outlaws as they were leading their horses up a ravine, and a pitched battle ensued. It was getting dark, and though over a hundred shots were fired, nobody was hurt, and the outlaws escaped in the darkness, abandoning mules, baggage, and one horse.

There is no doubt about their being the Carney gang, led by "Dynamite Dick." A large posse will give chase.

Shot Dead by a Pole.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 1.—Lawrence Sherwinski and a party of Polish friends got into a desperate fight at an early hour this morning at Sherwinski's home. The host and his wife had trouble and the guests interfered to save the woman's life. John Ostrowski and Musen Norowitch left the house to escape Sherwinski's fury. He followed them with a shotgun, and, coming upon them, shot Ostrowski in the breast, killing him. He was in the act of putting another cartridge in the gun when Norowitch seized him and prevented a double murder. The murdered man was thirty years old, and leaves a wife and several children. The murderer has a wife and two children, and is a desperate character. He is in jail.

Struck by a Railroad Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—A man whose name is supposed to be Jusius Schwartz, but whose address is unknown, was struck by a train of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the Neck meadows to-night. He was brought to the City Hospital, and it is thought he will die.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The collateral inheritance tax law, on its way to the Supreme Court, was sustained yesterday in the Circuit Court.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Harry Jordan, an engineer in the plant of the Hackensack Water Company, at New-Milford, was beaten brutally by a highway robber last night, and he may die of his injuries.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Nov. 1.—R. J. Illingsworth was shot and killed here yesterday by Thomas S. Cordner, City Treasurer, and a leading politician and business man. Cordner says the shooting was in self-defense.

HOULTON, Me., Nov. 1.—Thomas Walsh, foreman at A. P. Heywood's village farm, who had been ill for a number of months, left the house about 9 o'clock last night while delirious. His body was found this morning in a river near town.

SHIRLEY, Mass., Nov. 1.—A carriage containing Julia Scribner and Grace Maynard of Lancaster, Mass., was struck by an express train on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Shirley Station crossing to-day. Miss Scribner was killed, and Grace Maynard was injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—A young woman, who gave her name as Miss Bertha Smith, but whose right name is believed to be Bertha Olenske, attempted suicide to-day by swallowing paris green. The woman swallowed the paris green after a quarrel with her alleged lover.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—A cinder bank under Old Colony locomotive No. 829 caved in last night and dumped the locomotive from the trackhouse into Winthrop's Cove. It was hauled out this afternoon. This is the second engine belonging to this road that has gone overboard in two years.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—A desperate fight took place yesterday on a train near Beattyville between John Hargis and Jerry Caldwell, in which the former was instantly killed and the latter fatally wounded. Hargis was a cousin of John C. Harris, the prominent Louisville lawyer, and ex-Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 1.—The blessing of the basement of the new St. Patrick's Church at this place took place this morning. Bishop Wigger officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Chancellor of the diocese; the Rev. Father Gessner, and others. The blessing was followed by high mass. The church will cost $145,000.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWARD NEE & STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of David Stevenson, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number Sixty-nine (69) on the map of the Village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, and being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.
WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City. o26-2aw8wM&Th&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANNAH M. MORRISON, plaintiff, against EMMA HARRIS (formerly KAMPF) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Stanton Street, distant one hundred and eight (108) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Stanton Street and the easterly side of Pitt Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Stanton Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Stanton Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Stanton Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number Two hundred and thirty-two (232) Stanton Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City. o24-2aw3wM&S&no16

FIFTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ADAM NICKEL, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA PREISSINGER, individually; Margaretha Preissinger, as executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Preissinger, deceased; Katie Ruter, and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-six feet eight inches easterly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with Fifty-third Street, nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, nineteen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said building being party walls. Excepting, however, from the said lot of land the land which was conveyed by Rachel Noakes to Katharine Augusta Meier by deed bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 23 (Section 5) of Conveyances, Page 314, July 3rd, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 28th 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 80 Broadway, New-York City.
o22-2aw3wTh&Tu.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM RICHMOND BROWN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8d day of January, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Ninth Avenue with the said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street; and running thence westerly, along said southerly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence running southerly, and parallel with Ninth Avenue and a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, twenty (20) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants as to the buildings and against nuisances contained in two certain deeds of the lot above described from Clarence S. Brown, one to Patruzio Piatti, bearing date the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Register's Office of New-York County, in Liber 1,195 of Conveyances, at Page 169, and the other to John Earle, bearing date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's Office, in Liber 1,095, Page 317, together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said defendants, Francis A. Clark and Eliza C. Clark, his wife.—Dated October 7, 1896.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Jr., Referee.
HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall Street, New-York City.
o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JENNIE G. CUNNINGHAM against MARY A. CRUGER, otherwise known as MARY A. FULLER, Annie V. Kah, Agnes Cruger, Carrie Cruger, and Frederick Cruger.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, John E. Ward, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New-York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches northwesterly from the intersection of the northwesterly side of Eighth Avenue with the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence northeasterly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the middle line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence northwesterly along said line twenty feet ten inches; thence southwesterly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as Number Three hundred and twenty-one West Twenty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21st, 1896.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
CHARLES H. SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City o26-2aw3wM&Th&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNAH M. MORRISON, plaintiff, against EMMA HARRIS (formerly KAMPF) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Stanton Street, distant one hundred and eight (108) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Stanton Street and the easterly side of Pitt Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Stanton Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Stanton Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Stanton Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number Two hundred and thirty-two (232) Stanton Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City.
o24-2a

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises..6:30	Sun sets...4:56	Moon rises...3:11	

HIGH WATER NOV. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:26 A. M.	4:47 A. M.	6:36 A. M.
4:52 P. M.	5:10 P. M.	6:59 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 28
Corinthia	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 28
Fulda	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Powhattan	Gibraltar	Oct. 19
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 29
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19
Tower Hill	London	Oct. 17
TUESDAY, NOV. 3.		
Kansas City	Savannah	Oct. 31
Munchen	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Mississippi	London	Oct. 24
Noordland	Antwerp	Oct. 24
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.		
El Sol	New-Orleans	Oct. 30
Norwegian	Glasgow	Oct. 24
THURSDAY, NOV. 5.		
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 2
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 22
Trave	Bremen	Oct. 27
Victoria	Gibraltar	Oct. 20
Wells City	Swansea	Oct. 22
FRIDAY, NOV. 6.		
Ballina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 29
Georgia	Stettin	Oct. 20
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	Nov. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
City of Aug'a	Nov. 3	Savannah	Pier 34, N. R.
El Norte	Nov. 3	N. Orl'ns.	Pier 25, N. R.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alamo	Nov. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Nor	Nov. 4	W'd'l Isl.	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Nov. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clyde	Nov. 5	N'p'l's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
El Monte	Nov. 5	N. Orl'ns.	Pier 25, N. R.
Ormoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Niagara	Nov. 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	Nov. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal'a.	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Nov. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	5 Bowling Gr.
Penn.	Nov. 7	London	22 State St.
Adirondack	Nov. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grange	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Nov. 12	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 18	Cape Haiti.	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Buffon	Nov. 19	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Taormina	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 25	Southam'n	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 1.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, &c., Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Colombian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Oct. 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Brown, Santos, &c., Oct. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk, and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Compny.

Bark Olga, (Ital.,) Maresca, Colombia, 120 days, with mdse. to Chevalier Brothers; vessel to master.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Haig, Trieste, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

Bark Culdoon, (of St. John,) Knowlton, Zanzibar via Barbados, 142 days, with mdse. to J. W. Moore; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND.—Westerly wind, blowing a light breeze; clear; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Newton, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Lorenzo, (Br.,) for Hull; Michigan, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Picqua, (Br.,) Mediterranean ports; Paraense, (Br.,) Para.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

Died at Sea.

Otto Groepler, thirty-eight years old, a second cabin passenger on the steamship Spaandam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, died of pneumonia on Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife and child. The body was brought to port.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 34th St. L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D. Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts. Dr. Ray at building daily 9 to 4. School now in session. Year book on request.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 77th school year begins September 23d. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New-York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonge.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue. Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE, COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address Yale Graduate, Box 160 Times.

DANCING.

GEORGE DODWORTH, 14 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. RE-OPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to get a situation for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; can be well recommended. Call, on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, chamber-work and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; small family; or maid to grown children; first-class references. K., Box 284 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; four years' excellent reference. 13 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 256 West 41st St., Tighe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 2,070 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 377 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS or LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook; the other as first-class waitress or laundress; would like to live together; six years' references. Call, Monday, at 1,522 1st Av.; ring Brennen's bell.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; wages, $30 to $35; first-class personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; excellent baker; best city reference. 534 5th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a small private family; best city references. 908 6th Av., second floor, Room 7.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in a private family; reference. 929 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experienced; good references; in fine Christian family. 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—To go out by the day or week; good references; lunch or dinner. A. B., 148 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as good, plain cook; good personal reference. 152 West 64th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; city reference. 15 West 74th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like few more customers; home, by day; references. Dressmaker, 237 West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES SEWING AT HOME or by the day. 227 East 75th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young Englishwoman as nursery governess; good needlewoman; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 136, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Swedish girl, lately landed, as general housekeeper. 796 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts., ring Calli's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do light housework, or wait on a lady; sleep home. Mrs. Collins, 224 West 61st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German; experienced; good dressmaker; cut and fit; excellent packer and traveler; understands all maid's duties thoroughly; best first-class references. F. M., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; understands massage treatment; thoroughly understands care of lady's wardrobe; good packer; first-class hairdresser; would travel; experienced in sickness; best city reference; no cards. Miss Lofgren, 206 East 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By very competent seamstress as maid and seamstress in private family; can be well recommended at present employer's. 145 West 58th St.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young English girl as maid to elderly lady, or as chambermaid; city references. A. B., 55 West 11th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. I. D., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; good city references. Care of J. H. Lappin, 325 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman as first-class laundress; day or week; best city references. 217 East 59th St. Mitchell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as competent laundress; seven years in last place. 837 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Assist with chamberwork; city reference. 1,673 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends a middle-aged Protestant nurse for children; will take entire charge of them, their wardrobe, rooms, and assist with lessons. Call, between 10 and 1, at 223 West 57th St. No cards.

NURSE.—Competent nurse to baby or grown children; first-class city references. Stachy, 865 West 52d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; thoroughly understands bottle baby; good references. St. Bartholomew's, 207 East 42d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German girl as seamstress; would assist also in chamberwork; good references. H., 15 Sutton Place, Avenue A, between 58th and 59th Sts.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress or chambermaid in private family. 2 West 86th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Garrett, 1,490 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING, &c.—By an American woman to do cleaning or any kind of work by the day; references. Dietz, 348 West 46th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Middle-aged; speaking some English; understands his service and all duties; best city reference; recommended; wages, about $40. David, Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; single or where second kept; first-class on silver; two and a half years' character; one and a half previous; tall. Thomas, 139 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; speaks English fluently; satisfactory personal reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; ten years' highest city references. G., 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced English-trained butler; single; long reference. H. T., 104 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; tall and extremely competent; neat appearance; with highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in a private family. B. B., 237 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; used to fine horses, carriages, and harness; make himself useful on gentleman's place. W. G. A., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By neat colored man as coachman; careful driver; city reference. W. Taylor, 920 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer. J. Smith, 1,340 8d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal city reference. George, Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man in a private family as useful man; honest, sober, willing and attentive to his duties; good references. M. F., 990 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—Medical gymnastics, massage, and electricity by first-class Swedish masseur; doctor's reference; patients attended at their residences. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants, at St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED.—A French maid, with good city references. 33 West 72d St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 7 AM (supplementary 8 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 12 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Capua from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Nor, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Nor";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia.")

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia,") at 10:30 AM for Honduras, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for St. Pierre close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7, at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 13, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24, at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward. II. cab., $45 and upward. Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Dec. 8 10 AM Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 & 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Nov. 7, 10 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
†Elbe, Nov. 14, 10 AM | *Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.) Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 11 | PARIS.....Dec. 2
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 18 | NEW-YORK....Dec. 9

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico, By the American Line s. s. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Nov. 4, 9 AM Friesland, Nov. 18, noon
Noordland, Nov. 11, noon Kensington, Nov. 25, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Nov. 7, 6½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM
Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM | Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM
Lucania, N'v. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Nov. 7, 1 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Nov. 14, 9 A.M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 23 Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE,

DAILY SERVICE,

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12
GAELIC.....Nov. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 17, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Charles. & Jack'nville..Mon., Nov. 2
CHEROKEE, Charles. & Jack'nville..Wed., Nov. 4
ALGONQUIN, Char. & Jack'nville..Fri., Nov. 6
IROQUOIS, Charles. & Jack'nville..Mon., Nov. 9

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, O

OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS

CLERGYMEN PREACH ON THIS TIMELY TOPIC.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, Refers in His Pulpit to Politics for the First Time in Many Years—Spoke on the Danger of the Nation and Beseeched His Congregation to Vote for the Nation's Honor.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, for the first time in very many years, yesterday referred to politics in his pulpit. He said:

"I know that while I have been speaking other thoughts have been in your minds, blending with those appropriate to the day. Those varied thoughts are not inconsistent with each other, even though we dare not drop Christ's message and speak on the troubled utterances of the day. It is an hour of painful, of intense anxiety for every lover of his country. God rules the destinies of nations, and to nations also comes the agony of soul sickness and the dread of dissolution. We say our creed, we offer our prayers, we receive our communion, I hope, with a strong faith that as all things are in His hand, so likewise is the destiny of the land which we love, the traditions of which we are so proud, the honor which remains to-day unsullied, the place among the nations which is still secure.

"We have thought together of that kingdom which cannot be shaken, yet must we not be dreamers; we must remember the duty of the citizen, the patriot, and stand up like men for the trust committed to our care. Long before men reap the heavenly kingdom they have a charge to keep in the earthly kingdom. Pass but one day now, and let every lover of his country, of the brethren of righteousness and good faith, be at his post, and by voice and vote acquit himself with a good conscience of the responsibility laid on heart and mind.

"Our country has never been in greater peril than it is to-day. The shadow of apprehension of what may come lies heavy on many here and there. May that shadow soon pass! May mischievous agitation and unrest receive their death blow! O, God, save the State, and mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee, O, Lord, save Thy people, and bless Thy heritage. Govern them and lift them up forever. We look forward to the coming world for rest. May God concede to us in this world unity, peace, and concord, that in our homes and in our beloved land we may have the foretaste of that peace wherein the higher realms are held together in the strength of the Lord."

"THROTTLE ANARCHY!"

Dr. Parkhurst Wants Every Voter to Do His Duty To-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning to a congregation that completely taxed the capacity of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The sermon was on the duty of citizens to-morrow.

Dr. Parkhurst said that the feeling was prevalent throughout the land that our National life had reached a parting of the ways. This was an extraordinary condition, he said, in view of the fact that nine out of ten citizens were enjoying comforts and privileges which only one out of ten of our fathers and grandfathers enjoyed.

"It is an easy thing," he declared, "to talk about the crimes of society and the greed of corporations. Society is only criminal so far as the individual is guilty of crime. The same is true about corporations. It is the individual in the corporations who commits crimes. This also holds good regarding our political life. There may be a good many doing the same wrong at the same time. It would be well to talk less of National depravity and confine the charge to individuals.

"While the outlook for the triumph of law and order on Tuesday is encouraging, the bare possibility of the victory of the other side is terrible to consider. Obstreperous anarchy has been so aroused it will be a question after the election as to how to combat it."

"The one thing which the solid, intelligent integrity of the country has to do this week is to grind its heel relentlessly and unpityingly into the viperous head that is lifting itself up in venomous antagonism, not only to this Government, but in venomous antagonism to all government.

"We recognize the wrongs that need to be righted. We appreciate the burdens too heavy to be borne, which the tyranny of wealth in far too many cases has buckled upon the tired shoulders of the poor, and no man living would throw himself more wholeheartedly than myself into the task of trying to unbuckle those burdens and to heal the bruises they have wrought, but the first question that is upon us, and the one we have to meet this week, is one that reaches further than the righting of individual wrongs; it is a question that pierces to the very marrow of the whole matter of

"It is no longer a question of silver against gold. Anarchy has shown its fangs. The movement which we ought to meet and throttle this week has a hatred for all authority. It has naturally drawn into its wake that clique of organized criminals that for years and years has fattened on the spoils and the virtue of this city, converting it morally into a kind of municipal hell, and has had the effrontery, almost magnificent in its proportions, to bring here for the purpose of instructing us in our civic duties a man who is the crowned hero and the worshipped deity of the Anarchists of the Northwest."

"PLATFORM IS TRAITOROUS."

Dr. Lloyd Says Bryan's Doctrines Are Seditious.

The Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, in the course of his sermon, said:

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that this Nation is confronted with a grave danger, subtle and insidious, growing bolder, and essentially inimical to American civilization. These forces of evil must be met with mind and heart and ballot.

"If there ever was a time for parents and teachers to strive to instruct the coming generation in the principles underlying American civilization it is now.

"The character of a people is molded by the tone of their political life. Whoever seeks to lower this tone, to put policy above principle and expediency above right, threatens our political safeguards.

"If anything is true of the present campaign it is that the policy of the Chicago platform is subversive of the principles of National morality and essentially dishonorable and traitorous. It assails the integrity of the Union in denying the right of the Federal Government to defend its citizens when their lives and property are threatened by mobs. No bolder secession was ever preached before the civil war than has been uttered by the Bryans and Altgelds and Debses of the campaign. These utterances were more seditious and a greater menace to the institutions of this country than the voice of the gun fired on Sumter. The fundamental principles of the Constitution are assailed. The attack upon the Supreme Court is revolutionary. Our fathers knew what they were doing when they raised beyond, before, and higher than the House or Senate or the President this final arbiter, the Supreme Court.

"I impeach the Chicago platform in the name of common honesty. It is a blow at the National credit. I impeach it in the name of that unity between man and man as it aims to set class against class, and precipitate conflict between labor and capital. I impeach it in the name of law and order, in that it would annul the Union and reopen issues once settled at the cost of the blood of thousands and break down that court which is the strongest bulwark of our institutions.

"Therefore, I, as a citizen, have done and shall do all in my power to crush and utterly defeat it on Tuesday next."

"POLITICAL THIEVERY."

Dr. King's Characterization of Free Silver's Purpose.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, said in the course of his sermon:

"A majestic spectacle is to be presented to the civilized world on Nov. 3, 1896. Thirteen millions of sovereigns, representing 70,000,000 of people, are to express their opinion and render their verdict concerning principles of vital import to the Republic. The experiment of self-government is still on trial in this land. The nations of the earth are eagerly looking on to see whether a republic with universal suffrage has aggregate virtue enough to be honest and possesses the essential elements of perpetuity. Commerce moves with tremulous step, and capital, in which commerce rests, hides its face, lest political dishonesty shall by flat stamp a lie on it. The provident savings of honest toil, the insurance funds in which the helpless and dependent are interested, rest insecurely, lest in the vaults where they are supposed to be safe against the ingenuity of burglars they may be robbed of their value by a kind of political thievery that does its work without the necessity of breaking bolts. Benevolent and missionary enterprises struggling for maintenance are waiting to see if they are to be struck with paralysis in the face of the cries of the distressed at home and the demands of heathenism in dark and distant lands.

"Probably no campaign of education ever equaled the one now closing, when the patriotic intelligence of the people has taken such pains to get ready themselves and aid their fellow-citizens to get ready for responsible action. We are called upon in the coming contest to prove to the nations that we can be trusted. We have done it once, when we resisted the forces of dishonor which sought to force us to pay in depreciated values the debt incurred in saving the Nation's life.

"Every honest citizen is bound to take sides in this contest. God speed the right; may that 'righteousness which exalteth a nation' prevail."

"PRESERVE OUR HONOR."

Dr. MacArthur's Sermon on Campaign Issues.

The characteristics and lessons of the campaign formed the subject of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's sermon in Calvary Baptist Church. He said, in part:

"The present campaign has had many unique features. Many campaigns have have been simply a question of method and policy, but the discussion at this time includes essential principles of National life. The changes proposed are revolutionary. The social theories advocated in the Chicago platform are not supported by argument nor justified by experience. Advocates of the Chicago platform are not bimetallists, they are monometallists.

"Civil service reform is imperiled by the possible triumph of that platform. President Cleveland and several of his predecessors won honor in support of this reform. The triumph of the platform of dishonor will destroy all that has been done and revive the spoils system. This triumph, too, would compel us to face the question of financial dishonor. The Federal authorities are also called in question. It is denied that the Government has the right to protect its own life. Recent discussion has only fanned the flame between the employed and their employers. This method of public discussion is well-night criminal.

"May God Almighty preserve us from the threatened National reproach and moral dishonor at the ballot box next Tuesday."

"NOT BY AMERICANS."

Dr. Hall Says if the Republic Is Wrecked It Won't Be by Natives.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, at the First Prebyterian Church, in Brooklyn, said:

"Probably never since the Declaration of Independence was signed have there been so many anxious hearts in this land as there are in it to-day. I do not except the hours of Fort Sumter and Bull Run. I do not except the hour when a bullet ploughed its way into the brain that willed the abolition of slavery. Those hours were terrible enough. But men knew then with what they had to deal. To-day we do not know with what we have to deal. We are forced to work out the problem of national salvation with one of the factors in that problem an unknown quantity; a quantity composed of ignorance, disloyalty and passionate restlessness, the strength of which shall only be disclosed through the ballot.

"If this country is betrayed this week into the hands of her enemies the majority which turns the scales toward perdition will not be a majority of Americans. If the country is saved from political damnation next Tuesday it will not be because the votes of educated men have saved it, but because the collossal efforts of the educating class to instruct ignorant voters has made some impression on a sufficient number of men to prevent them from wrecking the Republic."

"Sets Poor Against Rich."

The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, in his sermon at the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, said: "When any man appeals to the prejudice and passion of any class of men or any section of country, and when he can speak of one great portion of this fair land of ours as the 'enemy's country'—when he sets poor against rich or rich against poor—when out of the inevitable distinctions between culture and ignorance, between genius and incompetency, between industry and laziness, between theft and thriftiness, he creates bitterness and jealousy, he strikes at the organic unity of the nation and the brotherhood of citizenship—he is corrupting the spiritual life of the Nation, he is threatening the foundation of Government."

Other Political Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue; the Rev. Charles H. Eton, Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; the Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church; the Rev. G. A. Gerdsen, pastor of the First Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and East Thirtieth Street; the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Colyer, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, also delivered sermons on the duty of citizens in the matter of voting. All denounced the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform.

Photographed Her Spine.

Grace Barnhart, the eight-year-old daughter of Henry Barnhart, an ice dealer, who lives at 408 West Seventeenth Street, has been afflicted with spinal trouble for two years. The doctors at the Knickerbocker Clinic decided to have a Röntgen ray photograph of the spine made. This has been done, and the doctors think after examining the photograph that they can possibly cure the child.

Stabbed His Rival in the Side.

Jacob Ackerman of 120 Allen Street and Morris Shapin of 19 Forsyth Street both loved the same girl, Jeannette Katz, and last Saturday night they had a dispute over her. A fight followed, and Ackerman stabbed his rival in the side with his pocket knife. He was held in $1,500 bail at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

OVERDUE ELECTION MAIL

JERSEY CITY'S POSTMASTER ACCUSED OF BIAS.

When Pressed by the Hudson County Republican Committee, Mr. Jordan Said that Martin Finch Arranged for the Circulars to be Held Until To-day—Postal Clerks Sent For and the Work of Stamping the Envelopes Begun.

All the postal clerks and carriers of the Jersey City Post Office were working at high-pressure speed yesterday in getting off the 70,000 pieces of election mail matter deposited at the office on Thursday last.

Mayor Wanser and Col. Samuel D. Dickinson learned of the delay Saturday, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and had a stormy interview with Postmaster Robert S. Jordan. They accused him of purposely delaying the mailing, which he denied. He said that Martin Finck, who sent the matter to the office, arranged that it should be held until Monday. Mr. Finck was out of town yesterday.

Edward W. Woolley, Chairman of the County Committee, said that Mr. Finck had no right to make such an arrangement, and that the matter must be treated as first-class matter and subjected to no discrimination. When informed of this, Postmaster Jordan said he was willing to send the matter out at once, but he could not do it, because the law did not allow the postal officials to work more than eight hours a day, even though they might be willing to work overtime.

The Republican County Committee held a special session, and agreed to pay the men for their work, provided it was begun at once. Postmaster Jordan said he would facilitate the work in every way, and the clerks were sent for. They at once began stamping the envelopes, and at daylight the carriers began the delivery. The work will be continued until the last piece has been delivered. All the matter is stamped Nov. 1.

As the matter relates entirely to the local election, the envelopes containing only circulars, tickets, and pasters, no serious injury will result to the cause of sound money.

Col. Dickinson, who was formerly Postmaster, and who was succeeded by Mr. Jordan, says that all the facts show deliberate intention to withhold the matter and injure the cause. One of the facts to which Col. Dickinson pointed was that the matter was not stamped, and that all the envelopes were stamped Nov. 1.

Mayor Wanser said that, as he understood it, Postmaster Jordan's idea was to begin the delivery of the matter Monday morning. The carriers were to take out what circulars they could. At the end of their eight-hour day they would take back the circulars they had not delivered. On Tuesday they would repeat the farce, and so on each day until the matter was delivered.

UPBRAIDED THE MINISTERS.

The Rev. Henry Frank Talked on "Drifting Toward Monarchy."

Nearly 2,000 persons crowded into the Murray Hill Lyceum last evening to hear the Rev. Henry Frank talk about "Drifting Toward Monarchy." Last week Sunday he spoke at Worth's Theatre and attacked the clergy for the part they are taking in the interest of sound money.

While Mr. Frank was speaking he was frequently interrupted by the applause of his hearers. "As the ministers have made themselves peculiarly obnoxious and prominent in this campaign," said the speaker, "it is only just that we study their attitude with reference to human progress in the ages past. At the present moment their attitude and sympathies are made unequivocably clear. While one of them who ministers to the wealthy defends those inhuman and goulish combines known as trusts, another silken-robed Pharisee, who oversees a diocese in the West, declares that the horny-handed sons of farmers are spoiled by an excess of education.

"The ministers have chosen in this campaign to cast their lot with the menacing rich; the avaricious oppressor, the legalized robber, who reaps where he has not sown. Now, I ask in all sincerity, where has the voice of the church, as such, ever been raised in behalf of downtrodden humanity? What is perhaps the most significant as denoting the drift of our people toward the severity of monarchical subjects is the fact that the few ministerial exceptions—those who spoke in behalf of the oppressed toilers—were summarily driven from their pulpits and forced to seek a living elsewhere."

Mr. Frank ridiculed both the old Democratic and Republican parties, and lauded Bryan, but he had little to say on the real issues of the campaign. Campaign songs were sung and two collections taken at the meeting, which was said to have been held under the auspices of the Independent Bryan League.

MURPHY DISCHARGED AGAIN.

The Former Convict Who Says He Is Persecuted by Police Goes Free.

Magistrate Simms discharged Thomas Murphy yesterday, who complains that Capt. O'Brien is persecuting him on account of his past record. Murphy was arrested by Central Office Detective Ratasone, who charged him with being a suspicious person.

The detective stated that he saw Murphy standing at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street smoking a cigar, and watching the crowded cable cars upward-bound. After permitting quite a number to pass, Ratasone says Murphy boarded an especially crowded one. He was then arrested. The detective insisted that this was the method employed by professional pickpockets, and that knowing Murphy's reputation and record, he had a reasonable right to suspect and believe that Murphy's purpose and intent was bad.

Murphy made a plea for what he called justice. "Seven times within the past three weeks have I been arrested," said the prisoner, "and each time discharged because there was no evidence against me. Only a few days ago I was before Magistrate Wentworth in Jefferson Market on similar evidence and discharged. Is it fair that I should be hounded just because I went wrong at one time? Lately I have been living an honest, respectable life, and it seems to me it would be but fair if the police instead of persecuting me would lend a helping hand as long as I am trying to do what is right."

In discharging Murphy, Magistrate Simms told the detective the arrest had been unwarranted, and without proper evidence.

Schooner Swung Against Floats.

The big four-masted schooner Star of the Sea, while being towed around the Battery yesterday morning by the tug John Fuller, was swung by the ebb tide against a couple of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad floats going in the opposite direction, in tow of Transfer Tug No. 9. The schooner had her forward rigging damaged, while her jibboom toppled over on its side a freight car on the float, and tore the top off another car. The revenue cutter Chandler assisted in releasing the schooner from the tangle, and she went to anchor off Liberty Island to make repairs before proceeding.

Commander Emory Here.

Commander Emery, for three years in charge of the United States gunboat Petrel in the China Station, was among the passengers on the French liner La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughters. Commander Emory has been relieved from active service and is on a long leave of absence, which he will spend in the Eastern States. He was at one time Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy at London.

NEW MISSION OPENED.

Mrs. St. John's Plan for Working Among the Chinese in the City.

A Chinese educational institute was informally opened under the auspices of the American Chinese Association, by the President of that society, Mrs. E. B. H. St. John, at 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The object of the institute is the propagation of education and Christianity among the Chinese of this city, among whom Mrs. St. John has long been an enthusiastic mission worker. She proposes to make the new institute a mission centre for her future work.

At 3:30 P. M. a large crowd had gathered in front of the house and blocked the sidewalk out of curiosity to see the Chinese children, a few of whom were brought from Mott and Pell Streets. William Tunnicliffe, a licentiate Evangelist, addressed the gathering from the stoop, speaking briefly of the proposed philanthropic plan projected by Mrs. St. John, who would be assisted by other mission workers.

Miss Georgie Wheeler then sang a Gospel hymn, and Mrs. St. John endeavored to make plain her scheme for educating and Christianizing the Chinese, their white wives, and half-caste children. She said that there were hundreds of such children throughout the city, who were entirely neglected, and that she intended to reach them in her work. She stated that many of the Chinamen in this city were anxious to become citizens and voters, but were often prevented by ignorance or American prejudice against them as aliens.

Mrs. St. John then drifted into a hot discussion of the present political crisis, and compared McKinley and Bryan to the sons of David; namely, Solomon and Absolom. She declared Bryan to be acting the part of Absolom, who according to the biblical story, turned his hand against his father's house and throne in order to gratify a selfish ambition to govern. She said that McKinley resembled the loyal Solomon, who was as true as gold and a paragon of wisdom.

The crowd applauded her remarks for the most part, and were apparently indignant when a policeman requested her to desist from her political references as her permit to speak issued by the Mayor only allowed her to discuss religion. She then apologized to the assemblage and invited all present to join in the prayer meeting held inside, at which the Chinese were present.

YOUTHFUL DRUNKARDS.

A 14-Year-Old Girl and 16-Year-Old Boy Arraigned for Intoxication.

A fourteen-year-old girl found intoxicated on the streets and a sixteen-year-old boy whose father complained that he was a habitual drunkard were among the prisoners arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The girl was Lena Brownell, who, with her mother, Mary, and her cousin, James Hayes, twenty years old, was foung staggering drunk at Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Dierkes. Hayes and another man had hold of the girl, while two strangers were trying to lead Mrs. Brownell up the street. She lives at 548 Ninth Avenue. Dierkes arrested Mrs. Brownell, her daughter, and Hayes for being intoxicated. In court John Doran, a cabman, complained that they had hired him to drive them home, and had broken a window in his cab and left him before the journey was completed. Doran refused to press a criminal charge against them.

None of the prisoners had anything to say to the charge of intoxication, and Magistrate Mott fined them each $3. Agent Barkley of the Gerry society objected. He said that the law forbade a Magistrate to impose such a sentence on a fourteen-year-old girl, and asked that the fine be remitted and the girl committed to the society for an investigation into her home surroundings. Magistrate Mott declined to remit the fine at first, but finally he made the commitment as requested. Mrs. Brownell and Hayes paid their fines.

The boy arraigned as a drunkard was John Siron, sixteen years old. His father, Thomas Siron, of 430 West Seventeenth Street, was the complainant against him. He said that for the past year the boy had come home drunk every night, and when remonstrated with smashed the crockery and broke the furniture. He had forgiven him often, but had concluded that it was time to take stern measures to reform him. Young Siron wept and pleaded for "one more chance," but his father was obdurate, and Magistrate Mott committed him to the House of Refuge.

MAY BE A MURDER.

Cardinale Stabbed Guari in a Dispute Over Cards.

In a fight between two Italians, at 102 Mott Street last night, Gilastrini Guari was stabbed in the neck by Oti Cardinale, with whom he has boarded for the last five years.

The two men were playing euchre in Cardinale's kitchen, and a dispute arose. Guari seized a large picture frame from the wall and began beating Cardinale, when the latter drew a clasp knife and cut Guari in the neck. Cardinale as soon as he saw the blood flowing from the wound ran out into the street, pursued by the victim, who fell, exhausted from the loss of blood, in the hallway.

The cries of the other tenants of the building attracted the attention of Detectives Higgins and Wiegold. Higgins taught Cardinale, after chasing him a block, and Wiegold looked after Guari, having him sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it is said Guari will probably die. Cardinale was locked up.

Accused of Passing Bogus Checks.

Henry K. White, thirty-five years old, who says he lives in One Hundred and First Street, this city, was arrested by Central Office detectives in Brooklyn yesterday for passing worthless checks. He passed a check for $31 drawn on the Fourth National Bank of this city at Johnston Brothers' grocery store, at Flatbush Avenue and Nevin Street, in payment for a pound of coffee, a few days ago, and received the change. He is also accused of passing a bogus check for $22 in Henry Batterman's store, at Broadway and Graham Avenue. White was at one time a floorwalker in a Brooklyn dry goods store, and also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Evangelist Pallse on London Work.

The regular Sunday afternoon prayer meeting held by the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was addressed by Evangelist Pauncefoot Pallse of London yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pallse's subject was evangelistic work in London, and he called the topic "Devil Driven," as he declared that the environments of the inhabitants of the London slums, or Whitechapel, really drove them to the devil. A stereopticon lecture on the "Island and Mountains of Switzerland" will be delivered by Joseph H. Sears, editor of Harper's Round Table, this evening at 8 o'clock at the Harlem branch.

Celebrated "Feast of All Saints."

The "Feast of All Saints" was celebrated last evening at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, by a Sunday-school service. The musical programme was executed by a complete choir, assisted by a cornetist. The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, Superintendent of the school, made an address. Last Friday was the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the opening for worship of the chapel. Next May, Trinity Parish, to which St. Paul's Chapel belongs, will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary.

Arrived on La Bourgogne.

Among the arrivals on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne from Havre, yesterday, were T. D. Benson, Mrs. H. M. Dwight, Wood Fosdick, F. H. Imbert, J. R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Talbot, Miss Talbot, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Warren, T. Stewart Wood, and Santos Zorilla.

"DIVINE HEALER" AT WORK

SCHRADER TREATED SEVERAL PERSONS AT BAYONNE.

Not One of His Patients Gave Any Indication of Having Been Cured, Though Some Said They Felt Better After the Treatment—His Methods Are Similar to Those Pursued by Schlatter—He Is Ready to Cure All Comers.

Augustus Schrader, the so-called "divine healer," gave his first public exhibition at Salter's Park, Bayonne, yesterday afternoon, and applied his "divine" treatment to the lame, the halt, and the blind. Not one of the persons treated gave any indication of having been cured, but several said they felt better.

Schrader says that he came East through the aid of a divine inspiration. He will remain for a week or ten days. His face is extremely mild and reverential in expression. His hair, of a dark brown hue, is worn long, and has a tendency to curl. His beard, of the same color, is trimmed so as to make him represent in face and features the accepted appearance of Christ. His daily dress consists of a long black robe or gown, with large sleeves, and is worn loose. Across his chest a black silk sash is worn, and inscribed on it is:

"Divine Healer,
Schrader."

Began Business Early.

He conversed in a low voice, but beyond performing his treatment and instructing his patients he had little to say. Schrader was ready for business early yesterday forenoon, and treated a great many persons. In the afternoon about 100 persons, a large number of whom were women, were present. Some fifteen persons were treated. The method employed by the healer with those who did not mention the source of their trouble was first to press his right hand over their forehead for a moment, looking fixedly into the eyes of the patient. Then he put his hand partially over their eyes, and again pressed hard. He then pressed both the right breast and left breast, and then he finished up on the stomach. This is called blessing. When this was concluded he took the patient's handkerchief and held it in his hands. This he termed "blessing" the handkerchief, and it was supposed to carry with it much curative good.

Ready to Treat All.

At the conclusion of his treatment Schrader spoke to the people about him in a low voice. Few understood what he said, and he repeated himself several times. The gist of his remarks was that he was here to treat all who might want to be cured, that he could cure all diseases, and that in cases where the afflicted could not come to him personally, if they would send a handkerchief to him he would "bless" it, and this would have much the same effect as personal treatment.

When seen in his room by a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, Schrader said that he did not belong to any church, and that he treated all alike, regardless of creed or color. He charges nothing for his services, nor will he accept any pay. Last evening he treated several persons who applied to him. Schrader is about thirty-five, and was born in Wisconsin, but moved to Minnesota when young. He has been healing since he was thirteen years old, and has traveled about for the last year. He is of German parents. His methods are nearly identical to those pursued by Schlatter, who created a sensation in the West two years ago.

WARDEN FALLON'S DUTY.

He Has Charge Now of the Tombs Prison at Night.

For the present, at least, it appears as though Warden Fallon has decided to abide by the assignment made by Commissioner Robert Wright of the Department of Correction, that he have charge of the Tombs at night, Warden Van Der Carr doing day duty. Last evening was arranged as the beginning of Mr. Fallon's assignment as Night Warden, and it was 7 o'clock to a minute when the doorkeeper swung open the big iron gate, admitting the white-haired Mr. Fallon to the Warden's office.

The greeting between the two Wardens was of a pleasant nature. "Everything's shipshape, Warden," volunteered Mr. Van Der Carr, to which the other replied with a cheery "All right."

Shortly after this Mr. Van Der Carr slipped on his overcoat, took his derby from a peg near his desk, and, followed to the entrance by the Night Warden, took his leave. "Good nights" were exchanged between them. Asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he would abide by his assignment to night duty, to which it is thought he objects, Mr. Fallon said:

"On that subject I have nothing whatever to say."

Warden Van Der Carr said that his relations with Warden Fallon were of a cordial nature, and that, inasmuch as Commissioner Wright had only drawn the line of assignment on Saturday, he did not anticipate any objection on Mr. Fallon's part. The latter was reinstated Warden of the Tombs by a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Story Bryan Told Cockran.

From The Washington Star.

Bryan and Bourke Cockran met out in West Virginia. Each expressed regret that they were not fighting together instead of against each other. Then Bryan went out to make a short address to a rather large crowd at a small town. Upon his return Bourke asked: "Well, what do you think, yourself, of the outlook?"

"I draw big crowds everywhere I go," responded Bryan. "They seem enthusiastic, and I think I am winning votes, but you can't tell; you can't tell," he added, slowly.

Then, brightening up, he said: "It's a good deal like the young man who went out as a missionary to some of the cannibal islands. After he had been there some time he returned to his friends in this country, and one venerable man interested in him asked him how he was getting along. 'Very well; very well, indeed,' he responded. 'I draw good crowds to hear me, and they pay close attention to what I say. I feel sure that I am making converts every day, but,' he added, with great seriousness, 'I never stand up before a crowd of those fellows and talk to them that there is not a queer feeling running up my back, which makes me think I'm going to get eaten up by 'em before I get through.'"

Hess's Complaint Dismissed.

Joseph Darby of 322 East Thirty-ninth Street, who tried while drunk to cash a check at the Lincoln National Bank signed by Charles A. Hess, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District, and was arrested, was in Yorkville Court yesterday, with Hess on hand as complainant. Darby was discharged by Magistrate Cornell because Hess had no account at the bank, and his charge would not hold.

John Valentine Arrested.

John Valentine, who persuaded May Wintge to pass forged checks, till, from fear of arrest, she shot herself last week, and is now in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at Newtown, L. I., and turned over to Brooklyn detectives. Valentine is twenty-five years old and lived for a time in the same house as Miss Wintge, at 900 Lexington Avenue.

Elevated Road Blockaded.

The cars on the Third Avenue elevated road were blockaded for nearly half an hour at about 6 o'clock last evening by the breaking down of an engine.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A PARADISE FOR ART LOVERS.

Not since the days of Aladdin has such an enchanting conglomeration of oddities and beauties appeared as we have evoked on our "Novelty Floor."

From the palms, lamps and cabinets, the rug-hung walls and ruggery corner, there is nothing over which visitors do not enthuse.

As foundations for all decorative schemes, the rugs are especially interesting. In some, used as hangings, the most delicate rainbow tints are found; all with the mysterious charm that age alone gives.

Prices harmonize with our factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

George Wilson, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is occasionally reminiscent. The other day he was recalling, in the company of a few friends, some of the peculiar business signs that he had seen in this town. Somebody mentioned the familiar old signs: "Ketchum & Kissam," "Adam Happy, Tailor," and "Slamm, Bang & Co.," whereupon Mr. Wilson said:

"Do you remember the old firm of N. L. & G. Griswold? It was so conservative in its policy and so uniformly successful in its transactions that the public put its own interpretation on the initials of the firm, N. L. and G. G., like this: 'No loss and great gain.' Then there were the brothers, Robert and Prosper Wetmore. The senior member of the firm was seldom spoken of by any other name than that of 'Rob,' and after a while the jokers of the town persisted in speaking of the Wetmore brothers as 'Rob and Prosper,' a combination which, in view of the honorable character of the men, passed as a very good joke in those days."

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D. Phoenix Ingraham has received at his office, 111 Broadway, an old-time bar shot such as was projected from smooth-bore cannon and gained a rotary motion while in the air. The bar shot was dug up on the Ward property on the Hudson, part of which was sold recently. It had undoubtedly been used in Revolutionary times. The shot is about ten inches long, the balls being about the size of those on small dumb-bells. The bar is square shaped and half an inch through.

***

An electrical expert whose inventions are in use on some of the Brooklyn trolley lines wonders why the horseless carriage has never been tried on Fifth Avenue, since it is so popular on the boulevards of Paris. On "the Continent" the horseless carriage is no experiment; it is an institution. In this country it has never got beyond the utility of advertisement. Some of the big department stores have tried and abandoned it. At the information bureau of those stores the electrical expert may learn the reason he seeks. It's all in the pavement.

To carry its machinery the horseless carriage must have a heavy and rigid body. Steel springs and rubber tires won't save the machinery from the jolting of the granite-block pavement. The machinery must be light and delicate to suit the vehicle, and won't stand much wear and tear.

The proprietor of a Sixth Avenue department store who tried a half dozen of the horseless carriages for its city deliveries this Summer, says their operation is superb on asphalt or macadamized streets, but they can't be kept in order when run on cobblestones and granite blocks.

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Lights on the water are very deceptive to landsmen. A couple of passengers on the City of Worcester, as she left New-London the other night for this city, were interested in the lights whose beams came to them over the dark waters of the Sound. One better informed pointed out the Gull Island Light, and he also pointed out a Providence Line steamer. After a while one of the strangers remarked:

"Now that's queer. That steamboat seems to be making a good deal better time than we are. See how far away it looks. We seem to be just about the same distance from that island that we were before."

That was because he had mistaken Gull Island for the steamboat, and the steamboat's tiers of lights for lights from houses, which he supposed there must be on that desolate hummock in the sea.

The steamboats were going in the same direction and maintained their relative positions, leaving the lighthouse far to the east.

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When a first-class New-York hotel engages a clerk he invariably comes from another city. It is supposed that an out-of-town man will bring a new lot of patrons. For this reason when an old clerk loses his place he has to go to another town, or else seek a new occupation. Within the last two years twenty clerks, who were prominent in their line, were thrown out of employment. Every one of them tried in vain for places in other hotels, and eventually secured other employment. As a result New-York hotel clerks are very careful of their places, knowing that they can no longer step from one place to another.

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"I never thought mules had any special sentiment or feeling," said George Miller, Secretary of a coal mine at Hazleton, Penn., as he sat in the corridor of the Hotel Netherland last night. "I thought, of course, they were satisfied anywhere, so long as they were not overworked and had plenty to eat, and I have seen a good deal of mules and mule nature in the last twenty years. But a few weeks ago I had cause to change my views on the subject.

"We had in our mine four old mules who had been down in the levels 200 and 300 feet under ground for several years. They were used in hauling coal cars back and forth in the levels. They were fairly well treated, well fed, and as comfortably housed in their underground stable as possible, and so far as I know, were contented with their lot. It became necessary this Summer to make some alterations in the air fans at the mine, and every living thing, except the rats, had to be taken out, so the mules were brought to the surface and turned out to pasture for the time being. I remember how they blinked and winked as they saw sunlight after their long imprisonment.

"Finally the mine was ready to work again, and the mules were led to the shaft-house and were about to be placed on the car to be lowered, when it seemed to dawn on their poor dumb intellects that they were going back to the dark mine. Then came one of the most pitiful scenes I ever saw. Those poor beasts seemed almost human in their actions. They cried and moaned, and in their way begged not to be sent back. I confess that tears came to my eyes, and many a hardened old miner turned away with a lump in his throat at the sorrowful spectacle. But they had to go down. I could hear their cries grow fainter as the car sank slowly down the shaft. I tell you, gentlemen, those poor brutes have haunted me ever since. It's that confounded mule incident that has brought me to the city this trip. I'm trying to arrange for an electric plant that can do the work in the mine that those mules are now doing."

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In the ante-room of Collis P. Huntington's office on the seventh floor of the Mills Building there hangs a small, old-fashioned steel engraving framed in the style of a quarter of a century ago. It pictures an old man, plainly clad, waiting just outside a closed door. In a drooping attitude he stands, a well-worn beaver tile in one hand, and an ample silk bandanna loosely clutched in the other. His face wears an expression of touching humility which gives a plaintive ring to the German inscription underneath, "Ich Kann Warten."

To a large proportion of the persons who call to see Mr. Huntington this little picture, with its inscription, has a special significance, for when the polite usher emerges from the inner room with the stereotyped formula, "Mr. Huntington will see you in a little while if you can wait," the caller invariably replies, taking his text from the picture, "I can wait."

As between our English box-cloth coachman's overcoat at $50 and the American box-cloth at $35, you must be the judge.

The cloth used in each is from the representative manufacturer of each country—the best each can produce.

As between our coats and those of the few livery tailors that make as good, again you must be the judge.

Theirs are made to order, ours are ready-to-wear; though we make alterations as they do—the difference is a difference in price.

Colors: green, blue, black, claret, drab, and cream.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Ladies' Health Protective Association will hold a meeting at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, Tuesday, at noon.

—John A. Loughrey, sixty years old, of 309 West Seventeenth Street, while coming down stairs at William Moore's hotel at 370 West Eighteenth Street, last night, fell and broke his neck.

—Percy H. Bell, brother of E. G. Bell, who last week was taken to the Insane pavilion at Bellevue after having had an epileptic fit at an elevated station, was yesterday discharged. He left the hospital in charge of friends.

—John Farrell, fifty-nine years old, of 114 West Sixteenth Street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street by a north-bound cable car. He received several cuts on the body and also suffered from shock. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

—Victor Rey, an engineer of Hudson Street Hospital, where he had been employed for seven years, died there suddenly last night. During the af

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November 2-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MOTTO MAKERS BUSY

TIMES READERS STRUGGLE FOR THE PRIZE.

Suggestions from Competitors Show that the Clergyman, Banker, Merchant, Poet, and Women Get Their Daily Information of the World's Doings from Its Columns—Contributions Give Evidence of What They Think of Its Efforts.

Competitors for the prize of $100, offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for a new motto, multiply as the date of the award draws near. Many of the suggestions apply to special as well as general characteristics of THE TIMES. Others paraphrase the present popular motto, "All the news that's fit to print," which nightly attracts the multitudes who pass under the great illuminated sign of THE TIMES in Madison Square.

It's an easy way to earn $100. Thousands of TIMES readers are taking their chance. Some of them have been TIMES readers nearly half a century. Others are boys and girls in the schools. They represent nearly every State in the Union, and nearly every branch of activity from the artisan to the bank President and from the farmer to the professional man. There is only one limitation. THE TIMES invites but one suggestion from each competitor. The person who makes the right suggestion will get $100.

The batch received yesterday contained many good ones:

"A Constant Reader Since 1856" thinks THE TIMES history calls for this motto:

"NEW-YORK TIMES for patriotism, morality, and unsensational news."

An admirer of the Sunday supplement treats of it in this way:

"TIMES's Sunday Magazine Supplement is perfection itself."

A clergyman sends this: "All the news about whatsoever is of good report."

A Brooklyn man suggests a five-line description, the first letters of which spell the word Times. Here it is:

"Truth told.
"Indispensable news.
"Morality maintained.
"Education spread.
"Sensationalism spurned."

Another of the same kind, submitted by a New-York man, follows:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
Truthfulness,
Independence,
Modesty,
Energy,
Science."

Suggestions containing political references follow:

"A fair and square medium between capital and labor."

"A home paper—authentic news, pure literature, and political honesty."

Efforts from Poets.

No less than eleven poets entered the competition yesterday. What they each suggested follows:

"Latest and authentic news
To instruct you and amuse."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, clean and bright,
Only news that will stand the light."

"We appeal to the best
And leave all the rest."

"Everything that all may read,
Vice to weaken, virtue speed."

"NEW-YORK TIMES now and then,
Relished by the best of men."

"Everything the world should hear,
Nothing to make virtue fear."

"Everything that's true and clean,
Naught that's better left unseen."

"Peruse the news,
Compare our views."

"Everything good taste to whet,
Nothing you had best forget."

"Everything the world should know,
Nothing to lay virtue low."

"All that's readable and good,
For human nature's daily food."

Some very manifest truths, uttered by competitors who write from widely separated points, are in this group:

"THE TIMES, the people's paper."
"The leading journal of the day."
"A journal of progress and enterprise."
"The acme of fair and square journalism."
"Truth without trumpery."
"News without noise."
"A solid paper for solid reading."
"You need it, read it, heed it; concede it best."
"The best of everything, everything of the best."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the searchlight of the nineteenth century."
"Organ of truth, morality, justice; the family educator."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, straightforward, cleanly, dignified, it responds to the intelligence of all."
"Truth illuminated, not perverted."
"A comprehensive, clean, and dignified example of best American journalism."
"All the news worth reading is printed in THE TIMES."
"A newspaper worthy the admiration of the most fastidious."
"In purity, conciseness, truthfulness, reliability, THE NEW-YORK TIMES excels."
"Up-to-date news for intelligent people."
"We print the news of the universe, completely, decently, concisely."
"No news but the cleanest news, and plenty of it."
"Truth conquers all things now, read THE TIMES for same."
"Clean and bright as a new dollar, reliable as gold."
"For intelligent readers with progressive ambitions."
"A comprehensive journal of progress for the home and business."

Suggestions from Women.

A Brooklyn woman suggests:

"Plain truth is here among us. It's THE TIMES."

Another suggestion from a woman subscriber is:

"THE TIMES is a jewel set on Liberty's forehead."

Other competitors suggest:

"First in news, first in literature, last in advertising crime."
"Accuracy without retraction, novelty without sensation, sound editorials for education."
"A daily bureau of information and advice, kept up to date."
"All the news worth printing; no noxious nonsense."
"News for everybody from everywhere."
"News tersely told for every reader."
"First in news, first in literature, last in sensation."
"The news, the truth, the 'spirit of THE TIMES.'"
"A business man's journal that's fit to take home."
"All the news always—and it's clean."
"The best of everything and everything of the best."
"The mirror of to-day; to-morrow's signal."
"Cleanest and brightest journal of the age."
"Greater New-York's leading journal for business and home circles."
"All that should be published, nothing that should not."
"Choice cuts from life's news mart."
"Observations in the news line deftly flowered off."
"The best gleaned from the world's vast field of news."
"It aims by just degrees to reach perfection's height."
"Treasures from earth's news harvest.
"It aims to give the best and purest."
"It aims to elevate, not contaminate."
"The best mass of reading for the best class of readers."
"The news we offer is the news you want."
"The best paper for the best people."
"Sense without sensation."
"Editorials bright, news full and unsensational."
"Independent and bright, comprehensive and clean."
"Garnered wheat from fields of life and literature."
"A very valuable paper; it has a noble reputation."
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a nineteenth century journal, independent, representative, and honest."
"Amazing brightness, purity, and truth."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES prints all the news worth printing."
"THE TIMES prints all the decent news of the day."

An Appeal to Readers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As this contest progresses it becomes painfully apparent that those who send in mottoes are blinded by the $100, and are not giving thoughtful attention to the conditions to be met.

Can it be possible that any of the authors of the expressions published yesterday or to-day have understandingly persued the requirements printed on page 7?

Read the offer again, and invent something which expresses the general character and persistent policy of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES is not merely a moral newspaper. If that were all the epigram now in use could not be improved upon.

"All the news" indicates that no effort, at whatever cost, is spared to obtain everything of interest. "Fit to print" shows with equal triteness that there is a moral censor behind the copy, who ruthlessly cancels every item which would be offensive to good breeding.

Now the offer of a high reward plainly proves that the managers are not altogether satisfied to have the paper appear as a moral newspaper only.

Nor is it. THE TIMES is an educator, a dignified and stately expounder of truths and presenter of facts, and as such desires to appeal to the thoughtful and cultured in this community.

It has long been my wont to dub it the "educated gentleman's paper of this city," and have never had it denied, though readers of its contemporaries have said, "Such and such a one is a good paper, too."

Not being a faithful reader of some of its better competitors, I would not like to say that THE TIMES is the only gentleman's paper, for such a sweeping criticism would be sure to offend unnecessarily, which is contrary to the spirit of THE TIMES.

Considerate of others, consistent in its own tendencies, courageous where necessary, clear and careful in its utterances, clean in its morals, conservative in its views, cultured in its style, not lacking in dignity nor force, and correct in its statements—such are the attributes of our paper. This, and more if possible, shall be decipherable from the writing on the wall.

Up, then, readers; show the other papers, who are all watching this contest, that THE TIMES really reaches the thoughtful and educated reader!

Encourage THE TIMES itself by proving that all its endeavor in this direction has not been for naught!

Think out something, then, for which THE TIMES shall be glad to pay $100, and at the same time rest proudly in the abiding consciousness that it has really an uncommon class of readers.

May the best man among us win.

A COMPETITOR AND READER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1896.

The Competition Closes Nov. 7.

The competition for the motto prize will be closed on Nov. 7. Until then, suggestions on postal cards will be received and considered. In case no motto is received, which is regarded as an improvement on the one now in use, 100 of the best suggestions sent in will be submitted to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will award the prize of $100 to the person who suggested the one which he considers the most meritorious.

THE BLANKET BALLOT WHICH WILL BE USED AT THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

To-morrow will be Election Day. The polls in all the election districts will be open for voting from 6 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

As the Australian or blanket ballot will be used, and as it has caused some confusion in former elections, the voter should examine his ballot carefully, and fill it out exactly as he wants it, if he wishes to have it counted for any party or candidate. Although large and formidable looking, it is quite simple, when examined. An exact fac simile of the ballot to be voted to-morrow is given below, so that the voter may familiarize himself with it before he goes to the polls and confronts the array of party emblems and long columns of candidates. It would be well in every case for the voter to make his choice before he goes into the booth, so that he can rapidly and correctly fill out his ballot.

The official instructions printed at the top of each ballot, as reproduced on the fac simile, are a copy of the directions contained in the election law of 1896. They explain how to vote a straight ticket or a "split" ticket, and also how to vote for some one who is not on the ballot at all.

The first preparation for voting properly is the procuring of a pencil having a black lead. No other kind of mark but a black mark will answer.

To vote a straight ticket—that is, for all the candidates nominated by one political party—is a very simple matter. All the voter has to do is to make a cross (X) mark in the circle under the emblem of the party for whose candidates he desires to vote. That is all. Such a mark is equivalent to a vote for every candidate in the party column, from Presidential Electors to Coroners. If a straight ticket is to be voted, no other mark should be put upon the ballot. If one is so made on the ballot it may be rendered void.

To vote a "split" ticket, or for candidates of different parties, the voter is given his choice of two ways.

He can make a cross (X) mark in the circle under the emblem of the party from which he selects most of the candidates he wishes to vote for, and then make cross (X) marks before the names of any candidates on the other tickets.

He can, on the other hand, "make a cross (X) mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes." This is the direction on the official ballot, but either method given would be a full compliance with the law.

The first method of voting a split ticket has this advantage, that if the voter should become confused and mark names of candidates he does not wish to vote for, his vote will at least be counted for the Presidential Electors of the party he prefers.

Care should be taken in marking so that two candidates for the same office shall not be voted for.

The folding of the ballot should not annoy any one. It will be handed to the voter folded. All that he has to do after filling it out is to refold it as it came to him, and hand it back to the ballot clerk, who will tear off the instructions at the perforated line, and place the ballot in one box and the instructions in another. The voter should see that the ballot clerk does this.

The voter will be handed another ballot for voting upon a Constitutional amendment. He will notice that the words "for" and "against" are used to indicate how he should vote. If opposed to the amendment, he should make a cross (X) mark opposite the word "against," and if in favor of it, he should make a cross (X) mark opposite the word "for."

It will be observed that in the fac simile below six full tickets are given. The ballot is a copy of one prepared for the Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District of New-York. There is on the official ballot a seventh column, headed "Independent Nominations," and having sometimes as emblems the "head of a bullock," and sometimes other devices. This column will be found more or less filled with candidates in the different districts.

There is also, on the official ballot, an eighth column, headed "Blank Column," and under the heading the following instructions: "The elector may write in the column below, under the title of the office, the name of any person whose name is not printed upon the ballot, for whom he desires to vote."

The following is a fac simile, reduced in size, of the official ballot, with the exception of the last two columns:

THIS BALLOT SHOULD BE MARKED IN ONE OF TWO WAYS WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET, MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS.
TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET, THAT IS, FOR CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT PARTIES, THE VOTER SHOULD MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAME OF EACH CANDIDATE FOR WHOM HE VOTES.
IF THE TICKET MARKED IN THE CIRCLE FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET DOES NOT CONTAIN THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR ALL OFFICES FOR WHICH THE ELECTOR MAY VOTE, HE MAY VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES SO OMITTED BY MAKING A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES ON ANOTHER TICKET, OR BY WRITING THE NAMES, IF THEY ARE NOT PRINTED UPON THE BALLOT, IN THE BLANK COLUMN UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE.
TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, IN THE BLANK COLUMN.
ANY OTHER MARK THAN THE CROSS (X) MARK USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING, OR ANY ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT, MAKES IT VOID, AND NO VOTE CAN BE COUNTED HEREON.
IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	PROHIBITION TICKET.	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.	PEOPLE'S TICKET.
For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.
For President, WILLIAM McKINLEY.	For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.	For President, JOHN M. PALMER.	For President, JOSHUA LEVERING.	For President, CHARLES H. MATCHETT.	For President, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.	For Vice-President, ARTHUR SEWALL.	For Vice-President, SIMON B. BUCKNER.	For Vice-President, HALE JOHNSON.	For Vice-President, MATTHEW MAGUIRE.	For Vice-President, THOMAS E. WATSON.
For Electors of President and Vice President, BENJAMIN F. TRACY.	For Electors of President and Vice President, ROBERT P. BUSH.	For Electors of President and Vice President, OSWALD OTTENDORFER.	For Electors of President and Vice President, FREDERICK F. WHEELER.	For Electors of President and Vice President, GEORGE ABELSON.	For Electors of President and Vice President, ROBERT P. BUSH.
EDWARD H. BUTLER.	BENJAMIN WOOD.	THEODORE BACON.	LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.	THOMAS J. MURPHY.	BENJAMIN WOOD.
CARLL S. BURR.	JOHN P. MADDEN.	PATRICK J. GLEASON.	HENRY W. RANDALL.	ABRAHAM SHAPIRO.	JOHN P. MADDEN.
ALEXANDER ROBB.	ANDREW McLEAN.	GEORGE W. WINGATE.	FREEBORN G. SMITH.	CARL WENDELSTEIN.	ANDREW McLEAN.
CHARLES A. MOORE.	JAMES BURRELL.	JAMES A. MURTHA, Jr.	JAMES MEYER.	OTTO HATJE.	JAMES BURRELL.
ROBERT A. SHARKEY.	SAMUEL S. WHITEHOUSE.	HENRY W. SHERRILL.	FRANK MAPES.	WALFRID E. OSSBERG.	SAMUEL S. WHITEHOUSE.
FRANCIS F. WILLIAMS.	MARTIN H. DUANE.	J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.	JOHN BERRY.	JACOB LAPEIRE.	MARTIN H. DUANE.
WILLIAM NASON.	JOHN ENNIS.	JAMES J. STANTON.	JOHN BREMER.	GEORGE S. SULLIVAN.	JOHN ENNIS.
FREDERICK HALDY.	JOHN E. WALSH.	GEORGE J. GREENFIELD.	JAMES C. FERNALD.	JACOB ZIMMER.	JOHN E. WALSH.
NICHOLAS FISH.	WILLIAM McM. SPEER.	EDWARD J. DUNPHY	JOHN GLOVER.	LOUIS SCHNEIDER.	WILLIAM McM. SPEER.
HERMAN O. ARMOUR.	MICHAEL F. LYONS.	HENRY CAMPBELL.	GEORGE B. HILLARD.	JOSEPH SMITH.	MICHAEL F. LYONS.
GEORGE B. DEANE.	JOHN JORDAN.	JOHN FENNELL.	JOHN IHMER.	JAMES McGARVEY.	JOHN JORDAN.
FRANCIS J. DRUMMOND.	MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.	GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON.	EMORY CUMMINGS.	JOSEPH H. SWEENY.	MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.
HENRY BIRRELL.	WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.	JAMES D. LYNCH.	JOHN McKEE.	WILLIAM WAFFNER.	WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.
SMITH PINE.	HENRY GUENTHER.	JOHN D. CRIMMINS.	WILLIAM T. WARDELL.	HENRY STSIUS.	HENRY GUENTHER.
LEOPOLD STERN.	WILLIAM L. BROWN.	JOHN R. FELLOWS.	FRANCIS M. HOMMOND.	HENRY C. ROMAINE.	WILLIAM L. BROWN.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.	JOHN McQUADE.	SIMON STERNE.	ALFRED L. MANIERER.	FRANK DANKHOFF.	JOHN McQUADE.
WILLIAM L. WARD.	JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.	FREDERICK POTTER.	JESSE H. UNDERHILL.	FERDINAND HUG.	JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.
ALPHEUS POTTS.	HENRY F. CHADEAYNE.	RUSSELL HEADLEY.	CHAUNCY BROOKS.	LOUIS HOECKEL.	HENRY F. CHADEAYNE.
ARCHIBALD ROGERS.	WILLIAM D. BRINNIER.	HENRY L. YOUNG.	WALTER FARRINGTON.	ROMAN SCWEMMER.	WILLIAM D. BRINNIER.
JAMES A. BURDEN.	DAVID MOREY.	CHARLES D. HAINES.	H. CLAY BASCOM.	EMIL S. NUESSLE.	DAVID MOREY.
WILLIAM EASTON.	M. N. NOLAN.	OSCAR L. HASCY.	DELOS F. BROOKS.	JOSEPH D. BREWSEE.	MICHAEL N. NOLAN.
JOHN SANFORD.	HENRY VAN BERGEN.	JAMES SHANAHAN.	GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.	THOMAS CRIMMINS.	HENRY VAN BERGEN.
WINSOR B. FRENCH.	JOHN W. OLMSTEOAD.	WARREN CURTIS.	WILLIAM H. PLACE.	FRANK W. ROBERTS.	JOHN W. OLMSTEOAD.
LANSING M. HOWLAND.	JOHN O'NEIL.	HENRY GRAY.	FRED. F. HEWITT.	CHARLES A. VOSS.	JOHN O'NEIL.
GEORGE B. SLOAN.	CHARLES D. MOORE.	CHARLES W. AVERY.	DANIEL W. GOULD.	JAMES F. EASON.	CHARLES D. MOORE.
DAVID H. BURRELL.	HORATIO P. WITHERSTINE.	EUGENE B. WOOLWORTH.	JOHN E. DOWNER.	PETER SOMERVILLE.	HORATIO P. WITHERSTINE.
CHARLES M. DICKINSON.	JASON P. MERRILL.	FRED. M. WEED.	FRANK D. PARCE.	THOMAS J. GRADY.	JASON P. MERRILL.
LYMAN C. SMITH.	GEORGE FREEMAN.	LOUIS L. THURWACHTER.	JOHN GREEN.	HENRY WALDMANN.	GEORGE FREEMAN.
THEODORE H. WICKWIRE.	WILLIAM C. SWARTS.	WILLARD E. CASE.	MARTIN C. STARK.	HENRY SCHLESSELMANN.	WILLIAM C. SWARTS.
FRANKLIN D. SHERWOOD.	HOSEA H. ROCKWELL.	HUGH C. HAYT.	JOHN H. HUBER.	MAX FORKER.	HOSEA H. ROCKWELL.
MILO H. OLIN.	C. FITCH BISSELL.	JOHN M. HASTINGS.	HENRY C. LOCKWOOD.	JAMES RIXON.	C. FITCH BISSELL.
JAMES G. CUTLER.	WALTER B. DUFFY.	GEORGE W. ARCHER.	BENJAMIN C. MONTGOMERY.	JOHN F. MARTIN.	WALTER B. DUFFY.
CHRISTIAN KLINCK.	JACOB STERN.	JOHN IRLBACKER.	JAMES McNEILL.	FRANCIS H. KOENIG.	JACOB STERN.
GEORGE URBAN, Jr.	ABRAHAM J. ELIAS.	EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.	JOSEPH H. SHEARER.	BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.	ABRAHAM J. ELIAS.
GEORGE H. WITTER.	DAVID S. WRIGHT.	JOHN P. SLOCUM.	WILLIAM H. SPERRY.	AUGUST WINKELMANN.	DAVID S. WRIGHT.
For Governor, FRANK S. BLACK.	For Governor, WILBUR F. PORTER.	For Governor, DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.	For Governor, WILLIAM W. SMITH.	For Governor, HOWARD BALKAM.	For Governor, WILBUR F. PORTER.
For Lieutenant Governor, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.	For Lieutenant Governor, FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB.	For Lieutenant Governor, FREDERIC W. HINRICHS.	For Lieutenant Governor, CHARLES E. LATTIMER.	For Lieutenant Governor, FREDERICK BENNETS.	For Lieutenant Governor, FRED. C. SCHAUB.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, IRVING G. VANN.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, ROBERT C. TITUS.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, SPENCER CLINTON.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, ELIAS ROOT.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, THEODORE F. CUNEO.	For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, LAWRENCE J. McPARLIN.
For Coroner, THEODORE K. TUTHILLL.	For Coroner, JACOB E. BAUSCH.	For Coroner, ROBERT P. MUELLENBACH.	For Coroner, A. W. PALMER.	For Coroner, WALDEMAR DORFMANN.	For Coroner, JACOB E. BAUSCH.
For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, RICHARD C. SHANNON.	For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, THOMAS SMITH.	For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, JOSEPH H. MADDEN.	For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, FRANCE M. HAMMOND.	For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, ISIDOR PHILLIPS.	For Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth Congressional District, JOHN J. MURPHY.
For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, ABRAM LEWIS.	For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, DANIEL D. TOOHER.	For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, DANIEL D. TOOHER.	For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, GEORGE W. STREBEL.	For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, MARTIN FEY.	For Member of Assembly for the Twenty-second Assembly District, JAMES S. HOLY.

SWALLOWED ARSENIC.

Mrs. Schock Attempted to Commit Suicide in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Nellie Schock, twenty-eight years old, of 946 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday morning at her home by swallowing arsenic. Mrs. Schock is a dressmaker and her husband is a musician. They have been married about two years.

Mr. Schock left home Saturday evening and did not return. His wife sent a message to him, to which he replied that he would not go home. Mrs. Schock then sent a boy to Mrs. Harnett, who keeps a grocery shop two doors away, with money to pay a bill and a note saying she was about to commit suicide. Mrs. Harnett rushed into Mrs. Schock's house and found her suffering from the effects of a heavy dose of arsenic which she had taken.

A policeman was summoned, and he called an ambulance, and Mrs. Schock was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Last night the physicians said she might recover. Her husband returned home yesterday afternoon, and then learned of his wife's action. He spent the rest of the day at her bedside in the hospital.

Farcona Held for Homicide.

Thomas Murphy, twelve years old, of 3 Commerce Street, Brooklyn, died at his home some time Saturday night from the effects of a wound in the head, inflicted by Gena Farcona, a peddler, of 48 President Street, who struck him with a brick Saturday afternoon. Farcona was held in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday for homicide.

DORA CLARK IN COURT.

She and May Kane Were Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

Dora Clark, who was arrested two weeks ago as a disorderly person, because, she says, the Nineteenth Precinct Police persecute her, and had as her witness Stephen Crane, the novelist, was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with disorderly conduct. With her, on the same charge, was a woman who said she was May Kane.

Dora said that May had assaulted her in the street by striking her on the head from behind. She called Policeman Pomeroy and had her assailant arrested, and went to the Thirtieth Street Police Station as complainant against her, when the Sergeant in charge directed that she, too, be locked up, on the Kane's woman's complaint of assault. Both women were fined $5, which they paid. The Kane woman is known to the police as "Chicago May."

"Brick Sherwood" Buried at Malden.

Keeper White of the Bellevue Hospital morgue, said yesterday that "Brick Sherwood," actor, who died of sunstroke in this city last Summer, and was buried in Potter's Field, and for whom the actor's sisters in California are making inquiries, was the same man for whom Malden (Mass.) people were inquiring at the morgue a few days ago. The remains of the actor were some time ago removed from Potter's Field to Malden. Keeper White said that the dead actor's real name was Daniel J. Bowen.

DEATH OF ADOLPH KETCHUM.

He Was Struck By a Trolley Car and Paralysis Resulted.

Adolph Ketchum, a well-known Brooklyn clothing merchant, died yesterday, at his home, 892 Union Street, of paralysis and injuries sustained by being run over by a trolley car.

Mr. Ketchum was sixty-five years old, and for the last thirty-five years had kept a clothing store at Fulton and Pineapple Streets. On the afternoon of Oct. 8 he was struck by a trolley car in front of his place of business, and was so severely injured that he had to be carried home. While trying to recover from the accident he suffered a paralytic stroke.

Mr. Ketchum is the one hundred and sixty-eighth victim of the Brooklyn trolley.

Studied Venezuelan Boundaries.

F. De Haan of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission arrived yesterday on the steamship Spaarndam, from Rotterdam. Mr. De Haan assisted Prof. Burr in examining the Dutch archives relating to Venezuela. Prof. Burr returned last week. As in the case of Prof. Burr, Mr. De Haan would say nothing regarding the result of their labors, as it is to be the subject of official report.

Skull Fractured in a Fight.

Lawrence Harrington, Frank Muller, and Joseph Keller of New-York; Arthur Lusbie, Edward McShane, Philip and John Kinckel, and Philip Charles of Westchester got into a quarrel at the opening of Kipp's Hotel, on the Pelham Road, Saturday night. A free fight resulted in front of the hotel, in which Lusbie had his skull fractured. The others were arrested, and all held for trial yesterday.

AMERICANS AS JOSEPHS

PROF. FELIX ADLER CALLED THEM BRAGGARTS.

The People, He Said, Are Now Putting Forth Tremendous Claims Before They Have Done Anything to Make the Claims Good—Ridiculed the Idea that This Is the Final Experiment in Popular Government—Effects of Democracy.

Prof. Felix Adler yesterday morning, in Carnegie Hall, discussed political and kindred problems before a large audience.

"The American people," he said, "are the Josephs among the nations. Joseph is represented in Biblical history as a man of destiny. There are two portraits of him. One is after his elevation, when he is presented as a most lovable character. The other, before his elevation, when we find him an insolent braggart, a dreamer. The American people are now putting forth tremendous claims before they have done anything to make these claims good, and our foreign critics are treating us as braggarts and dreamers. It is a great mistake to suppose that foreigners are on their knees to us. Nothing of the kind. They don't take us at our own value.

"The American people are about to perform an act of sovereignty. In every community there exists the power of compelling. There are rulers and ruled in republics as well as in monarchies. The majority of the whole people are the rulers, the minority are the ruled. It is the whole people who will decide the election next Tuesday. The majority are sovereign then, just as in a monarchy the King is sovereign. But now is it that in a so-called free government any body of citizens can be coerced? The old-time King represented a divine right. He was the appointed of God, representing an infallible will, and he had the right to exact obedience to the will of God expressed through him. It is the same theory that actuates our belief in the majority. It is the doctrine of 'Vox populi, vox Dei,' which is simply another expression of the divine right privilege. I don't agree with this doctrine. I don't admit the existence of any divine power behind the vox populi. This idea was in a passage the President used in that speech he delivered at Princeton University a week ago. In that admirable address, which was full of the loftiest patriotism, he said something like this: That college men should not think politics defiling, because what God cares for cannot be unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best of us. I infinitely prefer that such a doctrine should be theologically expressed by the President than not expressed at all, though I don't believe in the theory that God is behind our politics.

"We can contribute our share to the progress of the world by making a great failure. Failures are necessary in progress. How do we know we are not going to contribute to the great consummation by running speedily our course? The idea that this is the last and final experiment in popular government is absurd. There is plenty of virgin soil and millions of years awaiting us. To say that this is God's final effort on behalf of the human race is ridiculous. Democracy begets certain evils, but at the same time it makes possible, though not necessary, the application of compensative agencies. Democracy gives us a certain opportunity, which, if we avail ourselves of, enables us to correct our National evils and defects. The people in their collective capacity have the instinct of self-preservation, as animals have it, though it is not perfect. They are teachable. I, as a member of a minority, am willing to submit to a majority because I believe I have a chance to bring the majority over to my way of thinking.

"Our people are like an audience, ever ready to applaud any harlequin for a time. What is the matter? We need new leaders of bigger stature, and when they come the people, though satisfied with the puny ones we now have, will know the difference, and will follow them. The average multitude selects the average man as its representative in a Democracy, and the great men are deserting the political field because they are not willing to brook the humiliation of standing for office. A public man must be a puppet, not a leader. Yet I can't help feeling that this is only a temporary condition, because we have produced some public men of the most illustrious character.

"I have in mind an idea which I think is going to be the question for statesmen. The very political unrest now suggests it. You may say what you please about there being no classes in this country, but there are natural classes. We have got to face that fact. How to bring those classes into equilibrium will be our great problem. The political renovation of our condition, the introduction of a purer and greater idea—this is the work for us to do. The grounds of American life are being plowed deeply by the silver agitation, and will be more deeply stirred by the agitation of questions yet to come. Let us make it our life work to be the sowers of the seed."

ROBBED HER EMPLOYERS.

Minnie Geagles as a Servant Stole Many Jewels.

Minnie Geagles, twenty-seven years old, who claimed to live at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, was in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Charles Leinesch of 740 Ninth Avenue.

About a month ago Leinesch hired Minnie as a domestic without her producing any references. She gave him as security a bank book made out in her name. She proved to be a good servant, but to Leinesch's dismay, she disappeared two weeks ago and took with her a pair of earrings, a ring, and $58 in cash, all of the aggregate value of $158. Leinesch reported his loss to the police and the detectives arrested her at Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue on Saturday night, as she was walking along the street. She confessed her guilt in the station.

The detectives told Magistrate Cornell that the prisoner had given a false name. They said that she refused to tell her right name, and that she had assumed the name of Geagles because, on Oct. 17, she had robbed Pauline Geagles of 759 Third Avenue of her bank book and $25 in cash. It was this bank book that she had left with Leinesch as security for her honesty. They also learned that the prisoner on Sept. 14, had robbed Mrs. J. Stein of the same address of a gold watch and chain valued at $75. They also learned that Minnie had worked as a domestic for L. Breitmeier, a city surveyor, living at 74 Seventh Avenue, and that on Sept. 17, after having worked for him but two days, she had disappeared with a diamond ring valued at $60, a silver watch valued at $15, a mackintosh worth $18, and $2 in money.

The woman pleaded guilty, and was held by Magistrate Cornell in $1,000 for trial. She refused to give her real name.

Mrs. Astor Almost Recovered.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was said, at her home, 840 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to have almost completely recovered from her recent serious illness.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. H. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY
Reorganization.

TO THE
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SECURITIES, AND REPRESENTING THE DEPOSIT OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company 4 Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
St. Louis, Salem and Arkansas Railway Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of these certificates will receive the securities deliverable thereunder on presentation and surrender of their certificates at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company in New-York, or at its agency in Boston, Massachusetts, or in Amsterdam, Holland.

Interest on subscription certificates on which interest has not yet been adjusted must be paid before the delivery of securities. The interest in respect of each cash subscription of $670 is $1.10.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
120 Broadway, New-York City.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William Street, New-York.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds of the LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY: Notice is hereby given that dividends have been declared payable on Lombard debentures of the following series on and after November 2d, 1896, upon presentation of the debentures at this office in order that the payment so made may be indorsed thereon:

Series No. 21, 50 per cent.	Series USE, 5 per cent.
23, 10 per cent.	USF, 5 per cent.
25, 20 per cent.	USI, 15 per cent.
28, 5 per cent.	HBA/E, 5 per cent.
30, 5 per cent.	
USI, 10 per cent.	HBF, 10 per cent.
USA, 5 per cent.	G C, 10 per cent.
USB, 10 per cent.	G D, 5 per cent.
USC, 10 per cent.	G E, 5 per cent.
USD, 10 per cent.	G F, 25 per cent.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.
New-York, October 30th, 1896.

Underlying Broadway Cable Bonds.
42d St., Man. & St. N. Ave. R. R. 1sts.

FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In thirty-four conspicuous stocks there were net changes last week of 1 per cent. and over. Of these thirty-four changes three were declines. Thirty-one were advances. The three that fell were industrial stocks, dealt in but slightly. Every active industrial went up. In the railway share list not a single important stock declined.

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Such an exhibit is encouraging to every believer in the coming of better times for the investment world. This improved tone was disclosed in the face of such opposition manipulative work as ordinarily would have effected depression. Raids spirited and carefully planned were allied to conditions that of themselves were discouraging—conditions that made possible the bugaboo of 100 per cent. money at lender's call. To rise superior to drawbacks of this character showed amply the calibre of a market which stanchly reflects development in public confidence.

***

A telling feature in the current stock market situation is that Wall Street brokerage houses are practically bare of stocks. Investors have been urged to wait till the election is actually over before assuming any obligations; and, as well, the counsel from high sources has been even to lighter holdings already in hand. Such advice has been effective. The market will open on the morning after election with fewer stocks held on margin than has ever before been the case on the eve of any anticipated event promising improvement.

***

This extraordinary status is due to no lack of appreciation. People able to take advantage of the new opportunities—and they make a great army—are wide enough awake. With a sweeping victory for honest finance to-morrow there will be no need for impatience as to what investors will do. Already, indeed, orders to take over vast quantities of stocks and bonds are lodged in brokers' offices throughout Wall Street, orders to be executed as soon as seems discreet after the hurly-burly of a natural boom opening on Wednesday.

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It is taken for granted that sweeping defeat for Bryanism will inspire an enthusiastic opening. Customers, however, are almost as urgently advised against free and easy efforts to participate in that as they have been to other conservative courses. From counselors worthy of confidence is heard continually that stock-market maxim which ever safeguards enthusiasm:

Wall Street Will Stay Here.
Don't Rush!

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It would not be strange, indeed, if strong interests were to unite to curb any sudden rush aiming to boost quotations recklessly. No "booms" are wanted by men who have the security market's best interests at heart. They will be most in concert with the real powers of Wall Street who buy prudently, aiming to profit by value advances that are sure rather than rushing, that are steady and lasting rather than spectacular.

***

European investors are sure to take an active part in the Wall Street market as soon as the significant vote of to-morrow is recorded. All authorities agree on this. One single firm, with close European connections is credited with orders to take close to 50,000 shares of stock, including 10,000 shares each of Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Gen. Electric	1⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Minn. Iron	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Bay State Gas.	4⅛	Nat. Lead	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Chicago Gas	2⅜	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1⅛
Chi., R. & Q.	1⅜	P. & R., all in. pd.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅜	Pullman Car	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1	St. P. & Omaha	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2½	Wabash pf	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Col. Fuel & I.	2½	U. S. Cordage pf.	1
Laclede Gas	1½		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brook. U. Gas 5s.	1⅜	Ohio South. 1st.	2
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1
C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s, A. 2d con.	1	P. & R. 2d pf., all in. pd.	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	P. & R. 3d pf., all in. pd	1½
Col. & H. V. & T. 6s.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
D., M. & M. 1st g.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	2
J., W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	2	U. Pac. 1st, 1896.	1⅜
Manhattan con. 4s.	1	U. P. D. & G. 1st.	1½
Mo. Pac. 4th 4s.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
N. Y. & O. ref. 4s.	1	Wabash 1st	2⅛
Northwest. gold r.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

C. of N. J. gen.	1	Mex. & Int. 1st.	1
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1½
Erie gen. lien.	1⅛	N. P. col. tr. notes	1½
Laclede Gas 1st.	2	O. Imp. con., t. r.	1½
Louis. & N. nonf. 4s.	1	St. Paul 1st, S. M.	1¼
Mo., K. & K. of T. 5s	3	Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st	1
		U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Nov. 2.
American Cotton Oil	16	14½	21⅜
American Cotton Oil pf.	57	55½	69¼
American Spirits Mfg.	7⅛	6	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	18½	17	..
American Sugar Refineries.	116	110¾	100⅞
American Sugar Refineries pf.	100¾	96½	99
American Tobacco	76½	73¼	90
Atch., Top. & S. F. all in. pd.	14⅝	13⅜	17⅝
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	24½	21	27
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅝	14⅛	90
Bay State Gas	14⅝	9	23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	19¼	..
Brunswick Co.	⅞	⅞	..
Canada Southern	47⅜	45	55
Canadian Pacific	57½	57½	59⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	14½	19
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	77	72⅜	84
Chicago Gas	71¼	66⅞	67⅛
Chicago Great Western	6⅝	4⅝	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	74½	69⅝	75
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	125	122	126
Chicago & Northwestern.	103⅜	99⅜	104⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	148
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	67⅛	62½	75
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28¼	26½	41½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	16½	33½
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Tol.	16¼	15⅝	21⅞
Columbus, Hock. V. & Tol. pf.	58	58	64
Consolidated Gas Co.	150	147½	149
Delaware & Hudson	125	122	131
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	156	155	168
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅝	11⅛	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43⅜	41	49
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95
Erie	15	14	..
Erie 1st pf.	34½	32⅜	..
Erie 2d	19¾	18⅞	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62½	62½	65¼
General Electric	29½	27	31⅜
Great Northern pf.	115	115	..
Illinois Central	94	92¼	99½
Illinois Steel Co.	46¼	43	79
Iowa Central.	8¾	8¼	10
Iowa Central pf.	30	30	55
Laclede Gas	25⅝	22¼	23½
Laclede Gas pf.	79½	79½	..
Lake Erie & Western.	18	16⅝	22
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	66	73⅜
Lake Shore	149	144¾	149½
Long Island	59⅝	59⅝	85½
Louisville & Nashville.	48⅛	43⅝	56⅜
Louisville, N. A. & Chi.	1½	1	8¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	8	2	26⅞
Manhattan Conn.	94¾	90¾	106¼
Metropolitan Traction	101½	99½	107½
Mexican Central	7⅞	7⅞	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	17	17	23½
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	72	70	85
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	56
Minnesota Iron	61	58½	67⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	12⅜	11½	15½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26¼	23½	32⅜
Missouri Pacific	22	20	30⅜
National Lead Co.	25⅛	23	31½
National Lead Co. pf.	88¼	86½	90
National Linseed Oil.	15	15	23
New-Jersey Central	104½	102⅞	109
New-York Central	94½	92	104⅜
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis.	13	12¼	18½
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	27¾	36
New-York, Sus. & Western.	8½	8½	12
New-York, S. & Western pf.	24¾	22¾	33½
Norfolk & W., all in. pd.	19¾	19¾	..
Norfolk & W. pf., all in. pd.	17	16½	..
North American	5	4⅝	4⅝
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	14⅝	13½	..
Nor. Pacific, all in. pd.	22½	20¾	..
Ontario Mining	10	8½	..
Ontario & Western.	14½	13⅝	17
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	7⅛	7	..
Pacific Mail	32¼	30⅝	28
Pennsylvania Coal	330	330	..
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	27½	24½	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	19⅝	18	17½
P., C., C. & St. L., pf.	49	49	52⅝
Pullman Palace Car Company.	154	150	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogden.	112½	110¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	4⅜	4⅛	6½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9⅞	9⅜	14
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba.	110¾	110¾	..
St. Paul & Omaha.	42	40	41
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121⅞	121⅞	122½
Silver bullion certs.	65⅝	65	68⅜
Southern Railway.	9	8¼	11⅞
Southern Railway pf.	27½	24	36
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	25¼	22¼	37⅜
Texas Pacific	8¾	7½	9½
Union Pacific t. r.	9⅜	7⅝	11⅝
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf.	2½	2½	4
U. S. Cordage.	4⅜	4⅛	7¼
U. S. Cordage pf.	8¾	8	14
U. S. Cordage gtd.	19	18¼	21
U. S. Express.	40	40	..
U. S. Leather.	9¾	9	13½
U. S. Leather pf.	63⅝	60¼	72¼
U. S. Rubber.	20⅞	19½	37
U. S. Rubber pf.	71¼	69½	93
Wabash	7	6½	7⅞
Wabash pf.	16⅜	14⅝	20
Western Union Beef.	7¼	7¼	11⅜
Western Union Tel.	86¼	85⅝	90⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6¼	5⅞	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	29	27⅞	44¼
Wisconsin Central	2¼	2	..

PROSPERITY THAT WILL LAST.

Messrs. Tilghman, Rowland & Co. say regarding the outlook:

"Beyond what has already been said in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES there is nothing to say. The interviews that have already been printed have gone over the whole situation, and have reflected the general opinion as to the future of the stock market.

"We should have a substantial advance. All other factors aside, London's quotations will make our market open much higher on Wednesday morning. And the foreign buying that will follow the election will exert most important influences on the course of our market. Millions of Europe's capital are only awaiting our election to be immediately invested in American securities, and in new American enterprises. An overwhelming defeat for the silver party is the only thing needed to convince foreign capitalists of our stability.

"We will see all of the gold that has been hoarded and the money that has been withheld from investments come immediately into circulation. We will see it give impetus to the security market, and to every line of business. We will see the public come into Wall Street again, convinced of future prosperity with a long period of appreciating values.

"Every condition now indicates a great revival in business, and a lasting era of constant improvement. The betterment that will show in the stock market will last for at least two or three years. There will be widespread confidence. Men will lose timidity and venture their capital in undertakings that will add to the sweep of National improvement and progress. And with prosperity throughout the country there can be no question as to the course of the market for securities."

BETTERMENT NOT DISCOUNTED.

Douglas & Jones say in a letter to customers:

"It certainly looks as if a bull movement had been initiated by the more confident with the idea of getting in before McKinley's election, if assured, will have time to exert its stimulating influence. It may be the old story of Wall Street discounting the future, but in the event of a Republican victory, when the immense amount of money looking for investment and the confident feeling it will occasion is considered, it would be rash to talk about prices being discounted at the present level."

THREE GOOD REASONS.

Mr. Henry Clews says in his review of the week's market:

"It is generally conceded that the result of Tuesday's election will be a general rise in prices. The reason why that anticipation has not already caused more of an advance is somewhat of a mystery.

"There appears to have been three principal influences at work which may account for this exception to the common rule in speculative operations. (1) There has never been such an indisposition to discount probabilities about the future as there is in this particular matter; largely because, in the event of the country going in favor of free silver, the consequences would be so extraordinarily serious as to amount to much more than an ordinary speculative risk. (2) The resolution to do nothing in anticipation of the election has become universal in business, and is adhered to with remarkably persistent uniformity; and the fact that this attitude has been unbroken outside Wall Street makes it the more credible that the Stock Exchange has been restrained by a like disinclination to operate. (3) The state of the money market has been so strongly against the procurement of time loans as to make it very difficult to conduct speculative operations upon a free scale. Large lenders seem to have expressly intended to prevent so serious a matter as the present election from being made an occasion for speculative excitement until the event itself justifies a general recovery in values."

YEARS OF GOOD TIMES.

Robert Goodbody & Co. say regarding the financial outlook:

"We believe that we are on the eve of a period of rising prices. That is, that probably for some years the general current will be upward, with, of course, reactions, often of large proportions, but that no one who does not overtrade need take losses on the long side. But even in the event of a great McKinley majority people ought to watch carefully for the right time to buy and trade on the bull side for a long period. It would seem as if a favorable time to buy would come in either December or January. The amount of stocks in Wall Street loans is very small, and this is a strong feature."

CHICAGO GAS DIVIDENDS.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower will be in Wall Street again on Wednesday, back from campaigning in the West, and ready for business activity.

Friends of Chicago Gas Trust stock will welcome him. Much will depend on his counsel as to what shall be the details of the corporation's policy, now that an Illinois court has ruled that dividends may be resumed. Mr. Flower is one of the company's largest stockholders.

"Gossip regarding Chicago Gas dividends has been freely disseminated of late," says The Chicago Tribune, "and it has been stated on what seemed good authority Attorney General Maloney had weakened somewhat in his opposition to the Gas Trust. The news that the order permitting dividend payments had been entered, therefore, did not create the surprise which would otherwise have been caused by the notice of the court's action. The gossip which has been circulated has said the Chicago Gas Trust would distribute in dividends a surplus of $2,000,000. This is believed to be an exaggeration. A man who is interested in the gas company and who is familiar with its inside workings said yesterday the surplus at the present time amounted to about $1,000,000, and that all of this would not be given to stockholders in the way of a dividend.

"This stockholder is authority for the statement that the proposed dividend will be in the neighborhood of 2 per cent., which would require approximately $500,000 of the surplus. The company has earned since it ceased paying dividends above operating expenses and fixed charges a little more than $3,000,000. Of this sum, however, a considerable amount is in bills payable. The City of Chicago is indebted to the Chicago Gas Company between $300,000 and $600,000. This money is not available at present and is not likely to be paid for some time. The company has spent considerable money in extensions and improvements, and this amount must be deducted from the available surplus. There are other expenditures which are likely to be made shortly, and it is thought, therefore, dividends of 2 per cent., or at most 4 per cent., will be declared upon the stock."

Another authority—"A Chicago Director"—is quoted in The Times-Herald as saying:

"The companies will probably declare now a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., or, in other words, make a cash distribution of 2½ per cent., or about $625,000. But the surplus available for dividends is much larger than that, although not in cash. The company has earned the right to sell about $2,000,000 of bonds issued by the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. The Chicago Gas Company, which is the parent name for the constituent corporations, has made improvements on the People's property to the extent of about $2,000,000. These bonds have been issued and are in the treasury of the company. In the event of the Directors selling them, a dividend of 10 per cent. could easily be declared. It is too early now to say what will be done."

A suit permitting the companies to consolidate is pending in the State Supreme Court, and nothing further will be done with it until next March. In Chicago it is believed to be not improbable that the company will ask the State Legislature to pass a bill permitting the consolidation of the companies.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Oct. 24:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	15	14½	16	+1
American Cotton Oil pf.	57	55½	57	+1
American Spirits Mfg.	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1
American Sugar Refin.	116	110¾	115⅝	+3⅛
American Sugar Refin. pf.	100¾	99½	100	+1½
American Tobacco	76½	73¼	76½	+2¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.	14⅜	13⅛	14½	+½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	24¼	21	24½	+1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	15½	14½	15¼	+¾
Bay State Gas	14⅜	9	13¾	+4⅝
Canada Southern	47⅜	45	47⅜	+⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	14½	16	+⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77	72⅜	75⅞	+1⅝
Chicago Gas	71½	66⅞	71¼	+2⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74½	69⅜	73⅝	+⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅜	99¾	102½	+1¼
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	67⅜	62½	66	+1⅝
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28¼	26½	28	+1⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	16½	16⅞	+2½
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+¼
Consolidated Gas Co.	150	147½	149	+½
Delaware & Hudson	125	122	124	+½
Del., Lack. & West.	156	155	156	+1
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43⅜	41	43¾	+⅝
Erie	15	14	15	+⅜
General Electric	29¼	27	29½	+1⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	46¼	43	46¼	+1¼
Laclede Gas	25⅝	22½	24¼	+1½
Lake Erie & Western	18	16⅜	17⅝	+1⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	66	66	+.
Lake Shore	149	144¾	149	+½
Louis. & Nash.	48⅛	43¾	47½	+1½
Louis., N. A., & Chi. pf.	3	2	3	+½
Manhattan Con.	94¾	90¾	93¾	+⅝
Metropolitan Traction	101½	99½	101	+1¾
Minneapolis & St. L.	72	70	72	+2
Minnesota Iron	61	58½	61	+1
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+⅛
Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	26½	23⅛	26½	+1
Missouri Pacific	22	20	21⅞	+⅝
National Lead Co.	25¼	23	25⅛	+1
National Lead Co. pf.	88¼	86½	88	+1½
New-Jersey Central	104½	102⅞	104½	+⅝
New-York Central	94¾	92	94½	+1
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	24⅝	22¾	24⅝	+1⅜
Northern Pacific	14¾	13½	14½	+⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	22½	20½	22¼	+¼
Pacific Mail	22¼	20⅜	21⅜	+¼
Philadelphia & Reading.	27½	24¼	27⅛	+1⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	150	154	+5
St. Paul & Omaha	42	40	41¾	+1
Southern Railway pf.	27¼	24	26⅜	+½
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	25½	22¼	24⅝	+⅝
Texas Pacific	8¾	7½	8½	+⅝
Union Pacific	9¼	7⅝	9	+⅝
United States Leather.	9¾	9	9⅝	+⅛
United States Leather pf.	63⅜	60¼	62⅝	+1⅜
United States Rubber.	20⅞	19¼	19⅝	+⅞
Wabash pf.	16⅜	14⅝	16⅛	+1½
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	83⅝	85⅛	+½
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6½	5⅞	6½	+⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	29	27⅞	28⅝	+½

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $2,502,325. The banks now hold $17,463,225 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,869,100, an increase in specie of $2,545,800, a decrease in legal tender of $552,700, a decrease in deposits of $2,036,900, and a decrease in circulation of $14,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 31, '96.	Oct. 24, '96.	Nov. 2, '95.
Loans	$446,250,400	$450,119,500	$500,691,000
Specie	62,778,100	60,232,300	64,208,800
Legal tenders.	66,296,600	66,849,300	85,851,200
Net deposits.	446,445,900	448,482,800	520,862,400
Circulation	20,495,800	20,510,600	14,452,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 31, '96.	Oct. 24, '96.	Nov. 2, '95.
Specie	$62,778,100	$60,232,300	$64,208,800
Legal tender.	66,296,600	66,849,300	85,851,200
Total reserve	$129,074,700	$127,081,600	$150,060,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	111,611,475	112,120,700	132,465,600
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$17,463,225	$14,960,900	$17,594,400

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$17,463,225	1891	$12,338,525
1895	17,594,400	1890	701,975
1894	63,204,275	1889	1,120,475
1893	52,013,450	1888	1,730,250
1892	3,893,67	1887	9,786,550

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 29, 1896.	£36,182,073	.....
Oct. 31, 1895.	41,704,029	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 29, 1896.	77,547,252	49,224,443
Oct. 31, 1895.	78,459,413	48,827,660

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 29, 1896.	28,051,600	14,025,800
Oct. 31, 1895.	32,491,840	13,924,880

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 29, 1896.	30,453,000	12,662,000
Oct. 31, 1895.	22,733,000	12,886,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 29, 1896.	8,528,000	9,940,000
Oct. 31, 1895.	8,004,000	11,090,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 29, 1896.	2,636,000	6,743,000
Oct. 31, 1895.	4,270,000	6,795,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 29, 1896.	2,686,000	1,333,000
Oct. 31, 1895.	2,856,667	1,428,333
Total last week.	£186,063,925	£93,928,213
Week ended Oct. 22.	185,555,269	93,841,489
Corresponding week last year	188,920,880	96,240,606

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65¼. Sales of 146,000 ounces made during the week at 65@65¾, with the last sale at 65¼, a decline of ⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver ⅛c lower, at 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars ¾c lower at 50⅛@51⅛c.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce, a decline for the week of 1-16d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $74,843,186, and the exports for the same period $50,725,048. The net imports, therefore, have been $24,118,138. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $44,630,638; in 1894, $68,261,867, and in 1893, $12,479,135.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,357,959
Corresponding week 1895	10,802,798
Since Jan. 1, 1896	372,133,263
Corresponding period 1895	442,663,228

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,040,417
Corresponding week 1895	6,559,028
Since Jan. 1, 1896	295,984,354
Corresponding period 1895	281,544,526

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$7,067,300
Corresponding week 1895	55,945
Since Jan. 1, 1896	79,054,826
Corresponding period 1895	26,525,076

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$980,008
Corresponding week 1895	1,097,255
Since Jan. 1, 1896	93,050,990
Corresponding period 1895	102,785,781

CLEARING-HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Oct. 31	$585,652,121
Balances for week ending Oct. 31	31,747,962
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 24	565,327,294
Balances for week ending Oct. 24	32,790,879
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 17	572,569,193
Balances for week ending Oct. 17	32,837,664
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 10	559,935,113
Balances for week ending Oct. 10	32,149,387
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 3	575,784,820
Balances for week ending Oct. 3	38,382,905
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 26	478,781,426

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR

$16,046,590.70

OF

3½% Gold Bonds

OF THE

City of New-York,

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

800,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT Street, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1896.—Proposals for building Gun Battery at Hawkins Point, Md., will be received until noon, NOVEMBER 27, 1896, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ESTIMATES FOR DREDGING AT and in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract No. 553, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 10, 1896. For full particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

American Basement Houses.
72d Street West.
New, Artistic, Thoroughly up to date.
No. 233—21 feet wide.
No. 235—23 " "
Also most richly finished, and completely fitted up Full Dining Room Extension House in the market.
No. 241—West 72nd, 25 feet wide.
Can be seen at any time without permit, or Pamphlet giving full particulars, mailed on application to
CHARLES BUEK, ARCHITECT,
264 Columbus Ave., cor. 72nd St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

NONES, EMMA L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, Gertrude L. Smith, Aimee P. Carpenter, Laurence M. Carpenter, Ethel P. Negus, Grace T. Negus, Lucy S. Negus, S. S. Nones, Henry B. Nones, unknown next of kin of Albert Nones, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of EMMA L. NONES, late of Montclair, New-Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William V. Negus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Atty. for Administrator, 237 Broadway, N. Y. o26-1aw6wM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the residence of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner of Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. KATHARINA E. HURLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, CHARLOTTE E. KUNZ, CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address, 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boqraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, this 10th day of October, 1896. GEORGE H. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors, &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-1aw6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED.

Apartments to Let.

PEABODY.
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents $50 and $75 per month.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND.
136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $65 per month.
ST. CLEMENT.
365 West 23d St.
3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.
ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST AND CEDARHURST.
35 to 41 East 50th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $75 per month.
ST. HONORE.
1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $50 to $65 per month.
225 and 227 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40 to $60 per month.
269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents $42 to $50 per month.
273 West 138th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
272 West 139th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
269 West 139th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $50 to $55 per month.
Apply to
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

POILLON,
Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople.
For further information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents,
51 Liberty St.,
or to owner on premises.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.
Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

BARRINGTON.
40 EAST 25TH ST., (Madison Square.)
ONE DESIRABLE APARTMENT TO LET.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.
The following elegant three and four story high stoop and American basement Houses; possession immediately:

2,382 7th Av.....	$900
2,376 7th Av.....	1,000
219 West 139th St.....	1,050
271 West 138th St.....	1,000
212 West 138th St.....	1,200

These houses can be seen by applying to
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St., near 8th Av.

TO LET.
1,024 Park Av.
A four-story and basement brown stone front Dwelling; handsomely decorated and in thorough order.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.

204 East 68th St.—New 19-Foot
Three-story high-stoop dwelling, cabinet trimming; exposed plumbing; beautifullly decorated; rent, $1,200; street of private dwellings.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter,
1,181 3d Ave. 41 Liberty St.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
Last Day, Tuesday, Nov. 3d.
The Auction, the White Plains, the Morris Park Handicaps, and four other races, including Steeplechase. First race 2:30 P. M.
Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for special Trains direct to Track at 12 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, and 2 P. M. Field, 50 cents.

Election Notices

Published by Authority of the Police Department.

Election Districts, All Polling Places, &c.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Department of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry St.,
Bureau of Elections, New-York, Oct. 8, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1892, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Board of Police, the division of the several Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York into Election Districts and the boundaries of said Election Districts are hereby fixed by said Board as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Broadway, Whitehall Street, Hudson or North River, Battery Place, Greenwich Street, and Governors, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Greenwich Street, Battery Place, and Washington Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morris Street, Washington Street, Battery Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rector Street, Greenwich Street, Morris Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Washington Street, Carlisle Street, Greenwich Street, Rector Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Albany Street, Greenwich Street, Carlisle Street, Washington Street, Albany Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dey Street, Broadway, Rector Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, William Street, Wall Street, and Broadway.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vesey Street, Greenwich Street, Liberty Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Place, Broadway, Dey Street, Greenwich Street, Vesey Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade Street, Broadway, Park Place, and Hudson or North River.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Broadway, Reade Street, Hudson Street, North Moore Street, and West Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Franklin Street, Hudson Street, Reade Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach Street, Hudson Street, Franklin Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Hudson Street, Beach Street, Hudson or North River, Hubert Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Laight Street, Varick Street, North Moore Street, and Hudson Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, West Broadway, North Moore Street, and Varick Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vestry Street, Varick Street, Laight Street, Greenwich Street, Hubert Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Greenwich Street, Watts Street, Washington Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Hudson Street, Vestry Street, Washington Street, Watts Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Watts Street, Varick Street, Vestry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Varick Street, Watts Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Grand Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Thompson Street, Canal Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, West Broadway, Grand Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oliver Street, Cherry Street, James Street, Batavia Street, New Chambers Street, and Oak Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Cherry Street, Oliver Street, and Oak Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street, and the north side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Henry Street, from Catharine Street to Market Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Market Street, Henry Street, Catharine Street, and Broadway.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Market Street, East Broadway, Catharine Street, and Division Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham Square, Division Street, Catharine Street, Henry Street, Oliver Street, Madison Street, James Street, and New Bowery.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham Square, Division Street, Catharine Street, Henry Street, Oliver Street, Madison Street, James Street, and New Bowery.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarke Street, Dominick Street, and Admiralty Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Hudson Street, Canal Street, and Renwick Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Renwick Street, Canal Street, Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Greenwich Street, Spring Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Hudson Street, Spring Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, Hudson Street, and the north and south sides of Van Dam Street, and from Varick to Hudson Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Dam Street, Macdougal Street, Spring Street, and the east and west sides of Varick Street, from Spring to Van Dam Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Macdougal Street, Van Dam Street, and Varick Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Sullivan, Spring, and Macdougal Streets.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Thompson Street, Spring Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Broadway, Spring Street, and Thompson Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Thompson Street, Prince Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Sullivan Street, Prince Street, Macdougal Street, and the north side of King Street, from Congress to Macdougal Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Macdougal Street, Charlton Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, King Street, Varick Street, and the east and west sides of Congress Street, from King to West Houston Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Varick Street, Charlton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston Street, Hudson Street, Charlton Street, Greenwich Street, King Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarkson Street, Hudson Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clarkson Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bedford Street, West Houston Street, and Varick Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, Bleecker Street, Hancock Street, or Cottage Place, West Houston Street, and Bedford Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Thompson Street, West Houston Street, and Hancock Street, or Cottage Place.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Broadway, West Houston Street, and Thompson Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Broadway, Bleecker Street, and West Broadway.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, West Broadway, Bleecker Street, and Sullivan Street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Third Street, Sullivan Street, Bleecker Street, Macdougal Street, Minetta Lane, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Minetta Lane, Macdougal Street, Bleecker Street, and Carmine Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cornelia Street, Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bleecker Street, Carmine Street, and Bedford Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bedford Street, Carmine Street, Clarkson Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Hudson Street, Clarkson Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Hudson Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bedford Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bleecker Street, Morton Street, and Bedford Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, Bleecker Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bedford Street, Morton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Hudson Street, Morton Street, and Hudson or North River.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Coenties Slip, East River, Whitehall Street, Bridge Street, and Pearl Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cedar Street, Pearl Street, Bridge Street, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Wall Street, and William Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Street, Front Street, Burling Slip, East River, Coenties Slip, Pearl Street, Cedar Street, and William Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spruce Street, Gold Street, Ferry Street, Peck Slip, East River, Burling Slip, Front Street, Fulton Street, and Park Row.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chambers Street, Rose Street, Frankfort Street, Gold Street, Spruce Street, Park Row, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rose Street, New Bowery, Pearl Street, Ferry Street, Gold Street, and Frankfort Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, East River, Peck Slip, Ferry Street, Pearl Street, and Cherry Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt Street, Cherry Street, Pearl Street, and Oak Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, East River, Roosevelt Street, Water Street, James Street, and Cherry Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within James Street, Water Street, Roosevelt Street, Oak Street, New Chambers Street, and Batavia Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oliver Street, Cherry Street, James Street, Batavia Street, New Chambers Street, and Oak Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine Street, Cherry Street, Oliver Street, and Oak Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, and the north side of Monroe Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the west side of Market Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street, and the north side of Madison Street, from Market Street to Catharine Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of Henry Street, from Catharine Street to Market Street, and the east side of Catharine Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Market Street, Henry Street, Catharine Street, and Broadway.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Market Street, East Broadway, Catharine Street, and Division Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham Square, Division Street, Catharine Street, Henry Street, Oliver Street, Madison Street, James Street, and New Bowery.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Catharine Street, Oak Street, and Oliver Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Oliver Street, Oak Street, and James Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within New Bowery, James Street, and Oak Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Row, New Bowery, and Roosevelt Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Park Row, from Pearl to Roosevelt Street, and the west side of Roosevelt Street, from Park Row to Madison Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Row, Madison Street, Chambers Street, and the east and west sides of Pearl Street, from Park Row to Chambers Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pearl Street, Park Row, Chambers Street, and City Hall Place.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Centre Street, Pearl Street, City Hall Place, Chambers Street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Baxter Street, Park Row, Pearl Street, and Centre Street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Worth Street, Park Row, and Baxter Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pell Street, Doyers Street, Chatham Square, Worth Street, Mulberry Street, Park Street, and Mott Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard Street, Mott Street, Park Street, Mulberry Street, Worth Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Bowery, Doyers Street, Pell Street, Mott Street, Bayard Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Elizabeth Street, Bayard Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Mulberry Street, Bayard Street, and Baxter Street.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within White Street, Baxter Street, Worth Street, and Centre Street.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Baxter Street, White Street, Centre Street, Worth Street, and Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Dominick Street, Spring Street, Sullivan Street, Broome Street, and Varick Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Clark Street, Dominick Street, and Hudson Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Hudson Street, Canal Street, and Renwick Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Renwick Street, Canal Street, Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within King Street, Greenwich Street, Spring Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Hudson Street, Spring Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Varick Street, Hudson Street, and the north and south sides of Van Dam Street, and from Varick to Hudson Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Dam Street, Macdougal Street, Spring Street, and the east and west sides of Varick Street, from Spring to Van Dam Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Charlton Street, Macdougal Street, Van Dam Street, and Varick Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying

ELECTION NOTICES.

West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Forsyth Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, north side of Stanton Street from Ludlow Street to Allen Street, and the east and west sides of Orchard Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Houston Street, from Eldridge Street to Orchard Street, north side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, Eldridge Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within South side of West Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, and west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Thirty-second Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Forty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Sixty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Sixty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eightieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Seventy-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eightieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eighty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninetieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Eighty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninetieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Ninety-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundredth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Ninety-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and First Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundredth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Ninety-eigh

ELECTION NOTICES.

from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Sixteenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Fourteenth Street, east and west sides of East Seventeenth Street, east and west sides of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, west side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and north side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Seventeenth Street from Avenue A to First Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east and west sides of Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, East River, East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Avenue A, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, north side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, East Eighteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-first Street, from First to Second Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-second Street, from Second Avenue to First Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street, north and south sides of East Twenty-first Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, and east side of Third Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-second Street to East Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-third Street to East Twenty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-fourth Street to East Twenty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-fifth Street to East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-sixth Street to East Twenty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-seventh Street to East Twenty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-eighth Street to East Twenty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirtieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-ninth Street to East Thirtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first Street, First Avenue, East Thirtieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirtieth Street to East Thirty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-first Street to East Thirty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-second Street to East Thirty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-third Street to East Thirty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-fourth Street to East Thirty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-fifth Street to East Thirty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-sixth Street to East Thirty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-seventh Street to East Thirty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-eighth Street to East Thirty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fortieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-ninth Street to East Fortieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, First Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fortieth Street to East Forty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, First Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-first Street to East Forty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, First Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-second Street to East Forty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-third Street to East Forty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-fourth Street to East Forty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-fifth Street to East Forty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-sixth Street to East Forty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-seventh Street to East Forty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Forty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-eighth Street to East Forty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fiftieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Forty-ninth Street to East Fiftieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, First Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fiftieth Street to East Fifty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-first Street to East Fifty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-second Street to East Fifty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-third Street to East Fifty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-fourth Street to East Fifty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-fifth Street to East Fifty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-sixth Street to East Fifty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-seventh Street to East Fifty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-eighth Street to East Fifty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixtieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Fifty-ninth Street to East Sixtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, First Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixtieth Street to East Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-first Street to East Sixty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-second Street to East Sixty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-third Street to East Sixty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-fourth Street to East Sixty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-fifth Street to East Sixty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-sixth Street to East Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-seventh Street to East Sixty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-eighth Street to East Sixty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Sixty-ninth Street to East Seventieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, First Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventieth Street to East Seventy-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-first Street to East Seventy-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-second Street to East Seventy-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-third Street to East Seventy-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-fourth Street to East Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-fifth Street to East Seventy-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-sixth Street to East Seventy-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-seventh Street to East Seventy-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventy-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-eighth Street to East Seventy-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eightieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Seventy-ninth Street to East Eightieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, First Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eightieth Street to East Eighty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-first Street to East Eighty-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-second Street to East Eighty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-third Street to East Eighty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-fourth Street to East Eighty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-fifth Street to East Eighty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-sixth Street to East Eighty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-seventh Street to East Eighty-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighty-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-eighth Street to East Eighty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninetieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Eighty-ninth Street to East Ninetieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, First Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninetieth Street to East Ninety-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-first Street to East Ninety-second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-second Street to East Ninety-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-third Street to East Ninety-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-fifth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-fourth Street to East Ninety-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-sixth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-fifth Street to East Ninety-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-seventh Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-sixth Street to East Ninety-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-eighth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-seventh Street to East Ninety-eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Ninety-ninth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-eighth Street to East Ninety-ninth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East One Hundredth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East Ninety-ninth Street to East One Hundredth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, First Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East One Hundred and First Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East One Hundredth Street to East One Hundred and First Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East One Hundred and Second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East One Hundred and First Street to East One Hundred and Second Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East One Hundred and Third Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East One Hundred and Second Street to East One Hundred and Third Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of Second Avenue, from East One Hundred and Third Street to East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Third Avenue

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south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fiftieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-first Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundredth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundredth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and First Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and First Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Third Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Ninth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Tenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Park Avenue, East Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue, Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Boston Road, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Fulton Street, Fulton Avenue and Sixty-fourth Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Six-ty-third Street, Melrose Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fordham Landing Road, Creston Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Ryer Avenue, Anthony Avenue, Devoe Avenue, McComb's Dam Road, Burnside Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Washington Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Anthony Avenue, and Ryer Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Tremont Avenue, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Quarry Road.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Bronx River, Tremont Avenue, and Southern Boulevard.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham Avenue, Bronx River, Kingsbridge Road, and Arthur Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by, and lying within Pelham Avenue, Arthur Avenue, Quarry Road, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Bathgate Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, and Washington Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pelham Avenue, Washington Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Ryer Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Creston Avenue, Fordham Landing Road, Webster Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Kingsbridge Road, Brookline Street, Marion Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Webster Avenue, Welch Street, road to Fordham Landing and Harlem River.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Southern Boulevard, Hull Avenue, Suburban Street, Webster Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Pelham Avenue, Marion Avenue, Rosa Place, Pond Place, and Bainbridge Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Jerome Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Bainbridge Avenue, Fond Place, Rosa Place, Marion Avenue, Brookline Street, Kingsbridge Road, Bailey Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Gun Hill Road, Bronx River, Pelham Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Webster Avenue, Suburban Street, Hull Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Jerome Avenue, and Van Cortlandt Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Boston Avenue, Bailey Avenue, Kingsbridge Road, Southern Boulevard, Tremont Avenue, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Quarry Road.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Van Cortlandt Avenue, Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Hudson or North Rivers.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delafield's Lane, Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Riverdale Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, line parallel with Van Cortlandt Avenue, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Tibbit's Brook, Van Cortlandt Lake, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Broadway, Delafield Lane and Hudson or North River.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Bronx River, Olin Avenue, Gun Hill Road, Van Cortlandt Lake and Tibbit's Brook.

Resolved, That the election districts into which the newly annexed district (being a portion of the Twenty-second Senate District) has been divided (as hereinafter described and bounded) be divided, bounded, and numbered as follows:

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within that part of the city known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, bounded by and lying within West Farms Road, Greene Avenue, Westchester Turnpike, Barrett's Creek, Long Island Sound, and Bronx River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Westchester Creek, Barrett's Creek, Seabrey Creek, Hutchinson's River, Pelham Bay, and Westchester Turnpike.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hutchinson's River, Pelham Bay, Given's Creek, Hutchinson's River, Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and Westchester Creek.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Old Boston Post Road, Fordham and Pelham Avenues, Westchester Creek, Seabrey Creek, Westchester Turnpike, Greene Avenue, West Farms Road, and Bronx River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Olin Avenue, Briggs Avenue, Old Boston Post Road, Black Dog Brook, Given's Creek, Westchester Creek, Fordham and Pelham Avenues, Old Boston Post Road, and Bronx River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth Street, Second Avenue, Eighth Street, line with Varian's property, Corsa Lane, Old Boston Post Road, Briggs Avenue, Olin Avenue, and Bronx River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifteenth Avenue, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Black Dog Brook, Old Boston Post Road, Corsa Lane, line with Varian's property, Eighth Street, Second Avenue, Tenth Street, and Bronx River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Elizabeth Street, line parallel with Elizabeth Street to Kingsbridge Road, Kingsbridge Road, northern boundary of the City of New-York, Hutchinson's River, Given's Creek, Black Dog Brook, line through centre of Schieffelin estate, Fifteenth Avenue, and Bronx River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Kingsbridge Road, line parallel with Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within northern boundary of the City of New-York, Long Island Sound, Pelham Bay, Hutchinson's River, all that portion of City Island lying north of Fordham Avenue, Hunter's, Pearl's, High, Hart's, Goose, and Twin Islands.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within all that part of City Island lying south of Fordham Avenue.

By order of the Board of Police.
T. F. RODENBOUGH,
Chief of Bureau of Elections.

Police Department
of the City of New-York,
No. 300 Mulberry Street,
Bureau of Elections,
New-York, October 8, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of Section 10 of Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896 the Board of Police has designated and appointed the place of registry and polling places in and for each of the election districts of the City and County of New-York for the elections next ensuing as follows, to wit:

POLLING PLACES.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	57 Greenwich St	Shoe Store.
2	38 Greenwich St	Barber Shop.
3	47 Washington St	Labor Bureau.
4	82 Greenwich St	Undertaker, &c.
5	61 West St	Clothing Store.
6	128 Greenwich St	Cigar Store.
7	95 Greenwich St	Undertaker Store.
8	42 Nassau St	Tailor Shop.
9	135 Liberty St	Cigar Store.
10	65 Barclay St	Shoe Store.
11	174 West St	Barber Shop.
12	172 West Broadway	Restaurant.
13	42 Jay St	Barber Shop.
14	378 Washington St	Restaurant.
15	47 Laight St	Barber Shop.
16	10 Varick St	Restaurant.
17	246 West Broadway	Barber Shop.
18	416 Greenwich St	Bakery.
19	34½ Desbrosses St	Barber Shop.
20	473 Greenwich St	Restaurant.
21	467 Canal St	Hat Store.
22	228 Hudson St	Restaurant.
23	117 Varick St	Tailor Shop.
24	28 Sullivan St	Tailor Shop.
25	8 Sullivan St	Plumber Shop.
26	49 Sullivan St	Shoe Shop.
27	194 Spring St	Undertaker Store.
28	146 Spring St	Cigar Store.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	11 Coenties Slip	Furnishing Store.
2	89 Broad St	Barber Shop.
3	9 Old Slip	Cigar Store.
4	26 Peck Slip	Tailor Store.
5	100 William St	Barber Shop.
6	367 Pearl St	Bakery.
7	43 Cherry St	Boarding House.
8	362 Pearl St	Cigar Store.
9	105 Cherry St	Barber Shop.
10	67 New Chambers St	Barber Shop.
11	83 James St	Macaroni Store.
12	68 Oliver St	Candy Store.
13	41-47 Market St	Polling Booth.
14	88 Madison St	Barber Shop.
15	63 Madison St	Mineral Water Store.
16	62 Henry St	Barber Shop.
17	33 East Broadway	Clothing Store.
18	22 East Broadway	Clothing Store.
19	135½ Oliver St	Barber Shop.
20	38 Oliver St	Plumber Shop.
21	56 Madison St	Tailor Store.
22	31 Madison St	Confectionery.
23	58 New Bowery	Fixture Store.
24	34 Roosevelt St	Polling Booth.
25	451 Pearl St	Sponge Store.
26	483 Pearl St	Plumber Shop.
27	509 Pearl St	Barber Shop.
28	10 Baxter St	Vacant Store.
29	178 Park Row	Shoe Store.
30	7 and 8 Chatham Square	Dry Goods Store.
31	31 Mott St	Undertaker Store.
32	63 Bayard St	Tin Store.
33	174 Canal St	Shoe Store.
34	210 Canal St	Hat Store.
35	42 Baxter St	Clothing Store.
36	124 Leonard St	Paint Store.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	5 Clark St	Bottle Store.
2	296 Hudson St	Barber Shop.
3	261 Hudson St	Confectionery Store.
4	503 Greenwich St	Restaurant.
5	343 Spring St	Barber Shop.
6	309 Spring St	Paint Store.
7	320 Hudson St	Furniture Store.
8	154 Varick St	Cigar Store.
9	162 Varick St	Mineral Water Store.
10	196 Prince St	Leather Store.
11	85 Thompson St	Tailor Store.
12	154 Prince St	Stationery Store.
13	185 Prince St	Restaurant.
14	197 Prince St	Harness Shop.
15	180 Varick St	Tailor Store.
16	173 West Houston St	Tailor Store.
17	199 Varick St	Confectionery Store.
18	349 Hudson St	Oyster Saloon.
19	389 Hudson St	Spice Store.
20	390 Hudson St	Wagon Factory.
21	64 Carmine St	Furniture Store.
22	29 Bedford St	Barber Shop.
23	112 West Houston St	Cigar Store.
24	122 Bleecker	Restaurant.
25	215 Wooster St	Dry Goods Store.
26	145 Bleecker St	Paint Store.
27	187 Bleecker St	Plumber Shop.
28	225 Bleecker St	Tailor Store.
29	251 Bleecker St	Hat Store.
30	1 Leroy St	Restaurant.
31	65 Carmine St	Toy Store.
32	415 Hudson St	Tailor Store.
33	423 Hudson St	Shoe Shop.
34	61 Bedford St	Trunk Store.
35	290 Bleecker St	Harness Shop.
36	468-470 Hudson St	Storage Warehouse.
37	38-40 Commerce St	Printing Office.
38	641 Greenwich St	

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	4 Monroe St	Barber Shop.
2	24 Hamilton St	Candy Store.
3	160 Cherry St	Barber Shop.
4	9 Catharine Slip	Shoe Store.
5	170 Cherry St	Barber Shop.
6	77 Monroe St	Shoe Shop.
7	54 Market St	Barber Shop.
8	100 Henry St	Laundry.
9	67 Henry St	Clothing Store.
10	98 East Broadway	Furnishing Store.
11	141 Division St	Carpet Store.
12	149 East Broadway	Polling Booth.
13	112-114 Henry St	Furniture Store.
14	200 Madison St	Barber Shop.
15	113 Monroe St	Paint Store.
16	508 Water St	Dry Goods Store.
17	51 Rutgers St	Candy Store.
18	218 Madison St	Cigar Store.
19	31 Rutgers St	Hat Store.
20	183 East Broadway	Candy Store.
21	205 Division St	Laundry.
22	29 Jefferson St	Toy Store.
23	256 Madison St	Barber Shop.
24	249 Clinton St	Harness Store.
25	596 Water St	Undertaker Store.
26	40 Montgomery St	Cigar Store.
27	269 Madison St	Ice Cream Saloon.
28	202 Clinton St	Laundry.
29	226 East Broadway	Shoe Shop.
30	329 Madison St	Candy Store.
31	27 Scammel St	Barber Shop.
32	57 Montgomery St	Cigar Store.
33	71 Gouverneur St	Candy Store.
34	664 Water St	Cigar Store.
35	389 Cherry St	Barber Shop.
36	41 Jackson St	Furniture Store.
37	261 Monroe St	Barber Shop.
38	28 Scammel St	Provision Store.
39	385 Madison St	Grocery Store.
40	330 Henry St	Printing Office.
41	304 East Broadway	

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	259 Bleecker St	Shoe Store.
2	287 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
3	89 Grove St	Cigar Store.
4	319 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
5	15 Grove St	Tailor Shop.
6	338 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
7	341 Bleecker St	Upholstery Store.
8	200 West 10th St	Paint Shop.
9	41 Christopher St	Barber Shop.
10	11 Greenwich Av	Paint Shop.
11	44 Greenwich Av	Butcher Shop.
12	38 Greenwich Av	Tailor Store.
13	206 Waverley Place	Barber Shop.
14	387½ Bleecker St	Tailor Store.
15	354 Bleecker St	Barber Shop.
16	413 Bleecker St	Tailor Shop.
17	16 Bank St	Paint Shop.
18	19 Abingdon Square	Stable Office.
19	99 Greenwich Av	Paint Shop.
20	235 West 12th St	Barber Shop.
21	56 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
22	80 Greenwich Av	Stable Office.
23	160 West 15th St	Bedding Store.
24	114 West 14th St	Cigar Store.
25	163 Sixth Av	Barber Shop.
26	184 Sixth Av	Barber Shop.
27	126 Sixth Av	Tailor Store.
28	112 Sixth Av	Barber Shop.
29	102 University Place	Cigar Store.
30	82 Sixth Av	Tailor Store.
31	88 Sixth Av	Tailor Store.
32	101 West 3d St	Tailor Store.
33	89 West 3d St	Barber Shop.
34	23 University Place	Tailor Shop.
35	63 East 12th St	Tailor Store.
36	84 Fifth Av	Barber Shop.
37	102 Third Av	Barber Shop.
38	76 Third Av	Shoe Store.
39	366½ Bowery	

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	38 Division St	Bird Store.
2	24 Bayard St	Tailor Store.
3	67 Bowery	Dry Goods Store.
4	159 Canal St	Real Estate Office.
5	227 Grand St	Barber Shop.
6	140 Mott St	Barber Shop.
7	195 Grand St	Coffee Saloon.
8	189 Grand St	Coal Office.
9	157 Grand St	Tailor Shop.
10	409 Broome St	Tailor Store.
11	164 Mott St	Salesroom.
12	93 Chrystie St	Cider Store.
13	153 Bowery	Barber Shop.
14	243 Bowery	Barber Shop.
15	190 Elizabeth St	Undertaker Store.
16	153 Elizabeth St	Organ Store.
17	185 Prince St	Coffee Saloon.
18	16 Marion St	Candy Store.
19	74 Spring St	Barber Shop.
20	50 Prince St	Furniture Store.
21	225 Mott St	Harness Shop.
22	28 Spring St	Safe Store.
23	51 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
24	267 Elizabeth St	Undertaker Store.
25	250 Bowery	Jewelry Store.
26	110 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
27	219 Forsyth St	Tobacco Store.
28	135 East Houston St	Oyster Saloon.
29	122 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
30	24 Second Av	Cigar Store.
31	21 2d St	Gunsmith's Store.
32	304 Mott St	Barber Shop.
33	11 Bond St	Shoe Store.
34	54 Bond St	Barber Shop.
35	47 Second Av	Bicycle Store.
36	89 East 4th St	Machine Store.
37	205 5th St	Tailor Shop.
38	240 6th St	Cigar Store.

ELECTION NOTICES.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
39	237 6th St	Shoe Store.
40	39 St. Mark's Place	Tailor Shop.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	495 Hudson St	Barber Shop.
2	503 Hudson St	Shoe Store.
3	672 Washington St	Barber Shop.
4	685 Washington St	Cigar Store.
5	733 Greenwich St	Paint Store.
6	872 West 11th St	Barber Shop.
7	723 Washington St	Carpenter Shop.
8	115 Bank St	Barber Shop.
9	757 Washington St	Confectionery Store.
10	27 Eighth Av	Mineral Water Factory.
11	83 Jane St	Barber Shop.
12	82 Gansevoort St	Seed Store.
13	61 Horatio St	Polling Booth.
14	338 West 4th St	Storage Warehouse.
15	639½ Hudson St	Stationery Store.
16	419 West 13th St	Barber Shop.
17	302 West 13th St	Storage Warehouse.
18	208 West 14th St	Barber Shop.
19	68 Seventh Av	Feed Store.
20	97 Eighth Av	Furnishing Store.
21	91 Tenth Av	Shoe Store.
22	78 Ninth Av	Shoe Store.
23	N. S. West 15th St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs	Polling Booth.
24	214 West 16th St	Shoe Store.
25	128 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
26	273 East 10th St	Barber Shop.
27	96 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
28	406 West 17th St	Barber Shop.
29	104 Tenth Av	Harness Shop.
30	116 Tenth Av	Cigar Store.
31	121 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
32	120 Ninth Av	Tailor Shop.
33	337 West 17th St	Tailor Shop.
34	230 West 18th St	Candy Store.
35	218 West 18th St	Fancy Goods Store.
36	170 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
37	S. E. cor. West 19th St. and Ninth Av	Polling Booth.
38	156 Ninth Av	Tailor Store.
39	158 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
40	165 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
41	159 Tenth Av	Fancy Goods Store.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	10 Bayard St	Frame Store.
2	30 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
3	127 Hester St	Barber Shop.
4	101 Hester St	Lunch Room.
5	74 Canal St	Tailor Store.
6	118 Division St	Soak Store.
7	45 Canal St	Restaurant.
8	55 Ludlow St	Barber Shop.
9	237 Broome St	Fixture Store.
10	79 Ludlow Street	Beer Store.
11	120 Bridge St	Tailor Shop.
12	24 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
13	27 Delancey St	Billiard Store.
14	132 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
15	95 Allen St	Barber Shop.
16	270 Broome St	Cigar Store.
17	97 Rivington St	Furniture Store.
18	176 Eldridge St	Restaurant.
19	140 Forsyth St	Barber Shop.
20	26 Delancey St	Reading Room.
21	33 Stanton St	Barber Shop.
22	50 Rivington St	Cigar Store.
23	75 Stanton St	Shoe Store.
24	114 Stanton St	Delicatessen Store.
25	161 Ludlow St	Butter Store.
26	177 East Houston St	Restaurant.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	261 West 19th St	Tailor Store.
2	256 West 19th St	Barber Shop.
3	228 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
4	252 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
5	272 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
6	294 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
7	316 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
8	226 West 27th St	Laundry.
9	221 West 27th St	Tailor Store.
10	246 West 29th St	Vacant Store.
11	354 Seventh Av	Harness Store.
12	250 West 29th St	Barber Shop.
13	346 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
14	320 Ninth Av	Furniture Store.
15	296 Ninth Av	Undertaker Store.
16	302 West 27th St	Barber Shop.
17	258 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
18	234 Ninth Av	Candy Store.
19	304 West 24th St	Shoe Store.
20	251 Eighth Av	Tailor Store.
21	235 Eighth Av	Hat Store.
22	208 Eighth Av	Furniture Store.
23	West 21st St., west of 9th Av	Polling Booth.
24	N. W. cor. 22d St. and Ninth Av	Polling Booth.
25	171 Tenth Av	Candy Store.
26	225 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
27	246 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
28	245 Tenth Av	Harness Store.
29	264 West 26th St	Barber Shop.
30	273 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
31	280 Tenth Av	Furniture Store.
32	515 West 26th St	Grocery Store.
33	502 West 25th St	Barber Shop.
34	340 West 27th St	Barber Shop.
35	319 Ninth Av	Machine Store.
36	349 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
37	313 Tenth Av	Furnishing Store.
38	337 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	123 Delancey St	Furniture Store.
2	102 Delancey St	Tailor Store.
3	112 Rivington St	Billiard Hall.
4	132 Rivington St	Cigar Store.
5	63 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
6	297 Varick St	Tobacco Store.
7	247 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
8	180 Essex St	Hat Store.
9	190 East Houston St	Barber Shop.
10	105 2d St	Undertaker Store.
11	221 East Houston St	Printing Office.
12	173 2d St	Barber Shop.
13	20 Avenue B	Hat Store.
14	172 3d St	Candy Store.
15	83 Avenue A	Fixture Store.
16	116 3d St	Shoe Store.
17	43 First Av	Cigar Store.
18	76 3d St	Tailor Store.
19	87 3d St	Barber Shop.
20	128 East 4th St	Barber Shop.
21	115 3d St	Undertaker Store.
22	105 Avenue A	Shoe Store.
23	193 3d St	Barber Shop.
24	233 East 4th St	Plumber Shop.
25	514 5th St	Barber Shop.
26	143 East 4th St	Tobacco Store.
27	402 5th St	Furniture Store.
28	127 East 4th St	Undertaker Store.
29	306 6th St	Barber Shop.
30	347 5th St	Bakery.
31	96 First Av	Stable Office.
32	427 5th St	Cigar Store.
33	76 Avenue A	Hat Store.
34	78 Avenue B	Sign Store.
35	525 6th St	Cigar Store.
36	102 Avenue A	Dry Goods Store.
37	103 Avenue A	Hat Store.
38	104 First Av	Cigar Store.
39	337 6th St	Shoe Store.
40	119 First Av	Shoe Store.
41	126 First St	Shoe Store.
42	130 Mark's Place	Shoe Store.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	633 West 30th St	Leather Store.
2	394 Seventh Av	Clothing Store.
3	420 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
4	204 West 33d St	Barber Shop.
5	268 West 34th St	Confectionery Store.
6	446 Eighth Av	Paper Store.
7	216 West 36th St	Cigar Store.
8	524 Eighth Av	Furniture Store.
9	302 West 38th St	
10	N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and West 37th St	Polling Booth.
11	340 West 37th St	Fishing Tackle Store.
12	N. E. cor. Ninth Av. and West 36th St	Polling Booth.
13	S. W. cor. 9th Av. and West 35th St	Polling Booth.
14	314 West 35th St	Tin Store.
15	442 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
16	449 Eighth Av	Music Store.
17	427 Eighth Av	Cigar Store.
18	302 Ninth Av	Hardware Store.
19	303 Ninth Av	Stationery Store.
20	364 Ninth Av	Shoe Store.
21	372 Tenth Av	Butcher Store.
22	403 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
23	388 Tenth Av	Butcher Shop.
24	393 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
25	439 Tenth Av	Cigar Store.
26	412 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
27	425 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
28	442 Tenth Av	Stationery Store.
29	417 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
30	465½ Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
31	421 West 35th St	Shoe Store.
32	463 Ninth Av	Confectionery Store.
33	435 West 36th St	Barber Shop.
34	481 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
35	492 Tenth Av	Shoe Store.
36	493 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	99 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
2	88 Norfolk St	Monument Store.
3	137 Clinton St	Barber Shop.
4	170 Delancey St	Cigar Store.
5	416 Grand St	Barber Shop.
6	24 Norfolk St	Tailor Shop.
7	403 Grand St	Barber Shop.
8	431 Grand St	Picture Store.
9	428 Grand St	Furniture Store.
10	58 Attorney St	Barber Shop.
11	81 Ridge St	Cigar Store.
12	230 Rivington St	Stationery Store.
13	119 Broome St	Barber Shop.
14	500 Grand St	Lunch Room.
15	251 Delancey St	Barber Shop.
16	258 Delancey St	Cigar Store.
17	68 Columbia St	Builder's Office.
18	41 Columbia St	Laundry.
19	75 Broome St	Picture Store.
20	564 Grand St	Candy Store.
21	62 Broome St	Cigar Store.
22	67 Lewis St	Cigar Store.
23	99 Grand St	Cigar Store.
24	83 Goerck St	Cigar Store.
25	65 Goerck St	Produce Store.
26	38 Lewis St	Barber Shop.
27	578 Grand St	Stable Office.
28	24 Goerck St	Real Estate Office.
29	65 Mangin St	Carpenter Shop.
30	70 Mangin St	Cigar Store.
31	594 Grand St	Barber Shop.
32	20 Jackson St	Stable Office.
33	448 Cherry St	

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	558 Eighth Av	Tailor Shop.
2	576 Eighth Av	Barber Shop.
3	349 West 38th St	Leather Store.
4	316 West 39th St	Shoe Store.
5	N. E. cor. West 39th St. and 9th Av	Polling Booth.
6	309 West 40th St	Barber Shop.
7	550 Ninth Av	Cigar Store.
8	625 Eighth Av	Hat Store.
9	646 West 42d St	Barber Shop.
10	596 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
11	453 West 42d St	Barber Shop.
12	438 West 41st St	Barber Shop.
13	431 West 41st St	Barber Shop.
14	543 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
15	546 Tenth Av	Restaurant.
16	434 West 40th St	Shoe Store.
17	537 Ninth Av	Furniture Store.
18	519 Ninth Av	Barber Shop.
19	510 Tenth Av	Barber Shop.
20	441 Eleventh Av	Harness Store.
21	464 Eleventh Av	Barber Shop.
22	486 Eleventh Av	Butcher Shop.
23	529 West 39th St	Milk Store.
24	501 West 40th St	Undertaker Store.
25	548 Eleventh Av	Barber Shop.
26	581 Tenth Av	Tailor

TO DESPOIL THE FORESTS

THE PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Voters Will Be Asked To-morrow Whether the Beautiful Adirondack Woods Shall Be Given Up to a Few Men Who Seek Profit by Their Destruction or Whether They Shall Be Preserved for the People of the State.

The constitutional amendment which will be voted upon to-morrow has for its object the despoiling of the Adirondack forests. The proposed amendment is meeting with almost condemnation from the press and public throughout the State. It is denounced as a plot, engineered by a few men, to gain valuable concessions from the State and at the same time rob the public of the beautiful and healthful forests in the Adirondack Mountains.

A circular in the nature of a warning to voters has recently been issued. It reads as follows:

"When you go to the polls to vote next Tuesday vote 'No' on the Constitutional amendment ballot by marking a cross X in the square opposite the word 'No.'

"Because the amendment is proposed by persons who, for selfish motives, wish to repeal the present Constitutional provision protecting the forests, which was unanimously adopted by the recent Constitutional Convention, and approved by the people two years ago.

"Because if adopted the State forests would be destroyed.

"Because the forests of the State should be preserved in the interest of the whole people. The adoption of the amendment will allow exclusive advantages to privileged parties to the detriment of the ordinary citizen.

"Because the water supply of our State canals and rivers comes from our State forests.

"Because the people have assumed a debt of $9,000,000 to improve the canals, which money will be wasted if the forests are destroyed.

"Because the forests have an important influence upon the healthfulness of our climate.

"It therefore behooves every citizen to vote 'No' on the Constitutional amendment ballot next Tuesday.

"Be careful to mark a cross X in the square opposite 'No' on the ballot."

Much space has been devoted by the press of the State to a denunciation of the project. Some of the newspapers that have vigorously denounced the amendment are the New-York Journal of Commerce, New-York Sun, Evening Sun, New-York Tribune, New-York World, Evening World, Morning Advertiser, New-York Journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York Staats-Zeitung, New-York Press, Evening Post, Mail and Express, Daily News, Irish-American, Forest and Stream, Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn Citizen, Buffalo Express, Buffalo Courier, Buffalo Times, Buffalo Enquirer, Troy Times, Utica Observer, and Utica Morning Herald.

Some of the recent comments in the press on the subject are given herewith:

Vote It Down.

From The Evening Post.

Under the present Constitution there can be no alienation of any part of these lands. That is what the people wanted when they put the forest clause in the Constitution. That is what they want now and ought to insist upon. If any desirable lands inside the preserve belonging to private owners are offered for sale at reasonable prices, the State ought to acquire them and pay good money for them. It cannot make a better investment, but it ought to hold in relentless grasp all that it now stands possessed of. Therefore we advise that the proposed amendment be voted down.

Save the Woods and Streams.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

At the coming election voters will have an opportunity to pass on a Constitutional amendment overthrowing one of the most important article in the Constitution they have just adopted. So eager are the men who are trying to gain possession of our public lands, that they could not wait for a decent length of time and allow the document to get cold. They have squeezed a bill through the Assembly that now goes to the people for ratification, and if the people vote intelligently and patriotically they will vote a large and vigorous No. The amendment has nothing to do with politics. It does have to do with the schemes of rich and favored individuals against the public welfare, for it allows their re-entrance to lands that the makers of our new Constitution explicitly declared must be set aside for the preservation of our woods and the safety of our water supply. The relation of woods to this water supply should be obvious to every one by this time, and the fear is that the amendment may go through from a mere mechanical habit of certain voters of putting everything into the ballot box that is given to them, or from indifference on the part of those who live at a distance from the forests.

It Ought to be Defeated.

From The New-York Tribune.

We are willing enough to concede that the process of administering and especially of extending the forest preserve may be impeded more or less by the Constitutional restriction, but we should pretty confidently expect, in case the amendment were adopted, that selfish interests would find some means of promotion at public cost. The provision for leasing five-acre parcels for indefinite terms to individuals would be likely to operate in a manner annoying and injurious to the general public, and the people would be remarkably fortunate if they were not cheated in the exchange of their property outside of the preserve for private holdings within it. It need not be assumed that advocates of the amendment are in general insincere. But it opens the way to a revival of serious abuses which the Constitution was meant to end, and our opinion is that it ought to be defeatetd.

Unanimously Opposed.

From The Utica Observer.

"The press of the State is unanimously opposed to the proposed amendment to the Constitution leaving the Adirondacks liable to destruction. The business interests of the State are against it. The canal interests are jeopardized by it, for it would leave the water supply doubtful. The interests of the workingmen are against it, for it would leave the mills of the State subject to shutdowns in busy times for lack of water. It is opposed to every purpose for which the great forest preserve was purchased.

"The benefits of a great forest upon the mountains fall upon Democrat and Republican alike. Not a single vote should be given to the amendment. Every vote on the amendment should be 'No.' Don't neglect this."

In the Interest of Lumbermen.

From The Middletown Argus.

"The forestry amendment to the Constitution to be voted on at the coming election is in the interest of the lumbermen, and will permit them to continue the destruction of the Adirondack forests. Better vote against it."

No Politics in the Question.

From The Wyoming County Times.

"There is no politics in the question and when the friends of the forests and protectors of fish and game advise against it its defeat should be accomplished. Vote "No" on the amendment."

It Ought to be Killed.

From The Gloversville Standard.

"Vote 'No' on the Constitutional amendment. It ought to be killed, and a rousing vote against it will be an effective quietus."

Bury It Deep.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

"The interests of all the people as sharers in the pleasures and benefits of the State Park are entitled to protection as against the inroads of private tenants who, under the proposed amendment, will quickly appropriate the best sites in the Park and set up 'No thoroughfares' everywhere throughout its fairest regions.

"Vote 'No' on the suspicious Constitutional amendment. There is no public gain in it; there may be much public loss. Bury it so deep that the cormorants will leave the Adirondacks alone for many years to come."

'Twill Pay to Vote "No."

From The Owego Times.

"It will pay the taxpayers of Tioga County to vote 'No' on the Constitutional amendment ballot this year. There does not seem to be any great need of the adoption of the amendment."

This Would Be Decisive.

From The Bath Advocate.

"Every voter will be given a Constitutional Amendment ballot, and should vote 'No' with it by making a cross in the square adjoining the word 'No.'"

Objections Are Manifold.

From The Niagara Falls Gazette.

"The reasons for defeating this amendment at the polls are manifold, and as has been said, at the end of the next twenty years, the time for the next revision of the Constitution, there will be no Adirondacks to be stolen. The most serious objection is that it will open the way for the men who are trying to obtain possession of the preserves for the acquisition of valuable lumber fields and water power for almost nothing."

Prevent Further Encroachment.

From The Utica Press.

"This question comes close home to everybody and the argument seems to be all on the side of preventing further interference with the forest preserve. It is unfortunate that other issues have overshadowed this, and too little attention has been paid to it. The people in Central New-York especially are interested in its defeat. The whole matter was up before the Constitutional Convention and thoroughly discussed, and at the end of the debate the proposition was unanimously defeated. Its second defeat, by the people, ought to be forthcoming."

Some of the prominent organizations that are opposed to the amendment are the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, Canal Protective Association, New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and the Genesee Valley Forestry Association.

Mr. Nathan Straus, who is an ex-Forest Commissioner and has made a study of forestry, writes as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I deem it a public duty as an ex-Forest Commissioner to call attention to the fact that other important questions besides the Presidential issue are before the voters at Tuesday's election. A notable example is the Constitutional amendment relating to forest preserves. From my experience as a member of the Forest Commission, and with a sense of obligation resulting from that membership, I must warn the people of this State against voting for this amendment. Its defeat is vitally necessary for the preservation of our forests, with all that this implies. The agricultural, industrial, and sanitary interests of the Commonwealth are all concerned.

It is sought to amend a provision which was very thoroughly considered by the Constitutional Convention in 1894. The public and all other interests were strongly represented, and the result reached should be allowed to stand for generations. The promoters of other than the public interests, however, do not seem to have rested one moment. The fact that the amendment proposed is to be voted on at this election shows that they have tirelessly pursued their purpose, as it takes two years' work in Albany to get an amendment before the people.

No better evidence is necessary of the nature of the rapacious interest taken in this question by those who are attacking the forest preserve in this persistent fashion.

I cannot trespass upon your space to tell the story fully, but I urge the voters of this State to defeat the proposed amendment, and to stand always on this platform in regard to the forest preserve: Never sell an inch of the State land. Keep out the vandal lumberman with his all-destroying axe. Let the State do its own lumbering, when necessary, and let the product be sold at public auction. Yours respectfully,

NATHAN STRAUS.

New-York, Oct. 31.

ACTOR SOTHERN TO WED.

He and Virginia Harned Will Marry Next Summer.

Edward H. Sothern, the actor, and Virginia Harned, who is temporarily playing the leading woman's part in "An Enemy to the King" at the Lyceum Theatre, are to be married early next Summer. Their engagement, Mr. Sothern says, has lasted several years.

Miss Harned was well known ten years ago in Boston as a talented amateur actress. Then she went on the professional stage. She became Mr. Sothern's leading woman in 1891 and remained with him until two years ago, when she created, under A. M. Palmer's management, the part of Trilby. She is still under contract to Mr. Palmer, but was temporarily released to Mr. Sothern, when Grace Kimball, his leading woman, was taken ill. She will be replaced by Mary Hampton in a week.

Rally at Tenafly.

A large and enthusiastic McKinley and Hobart meeting was held Saturday evening at Tenafly, at which speeches were made by ex-Postmaster General James, John R. Van Wormer, Judge Foster of Vermont, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer. The latter addressed his remarks to honest silver men, and not to silver politicians. He said in the event of a victory for gold business affairs, if they did not improve, would go on as at present, but should silver win times may become harder. Assuming that the risk would be slight, there would still be a risk. He likened the entire silver experiment to the explosion on Broadway of a large quantity of some new kind of dynamite, on the assurance of the inventor that it would probably be harmless.

For Restriction of Immigration.

At the weekly meeting of the Protective Labor Union, held yesterday, at 555 Eighth Avenue, a letter from Congressman John B. Corliss of Michigan was read, in which the writer said that the Lodge-Corliss bill was correctly named; that it consisted of the Lodge bill, requiring all immigrants to be able to read and write one language, to which had been added the Corliss bill, which provided that immigrants should become citizens and cease sending the fruits of their labors to the homes and families they had left on the other side. The union advocates the passage of the Lodge-Corliss bill, and additional legislation to limit the number of immigrants to 50,000 a year.

Improving the Delaware River.

E. R. Sharwood, Secretary of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, was on the floor of the Maritime Exchange, Saturday, in the interest of the proposed work of improving the Delaware River at Cherry Island Flats, which are about twenty-seven miles below Philadelphia. The work will be commenced about April 1, 1897, by the Morris and Cummings Dredging Company of this city. At present there is only twenty feet of water below tide at that point, and navigation is difficult, as some ships going to Philadelphia draw thirty-seven feet.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MINT

WAR DAYS WHEN COIN BORE A BUSINESS STAMP.

Various Dealers Decorated Pieces with Designs, and Even an Undertaker Had His Special Mark—The Issue Recalled by a Collection Now in This City, and Some of the Remarks That Were Called Forth by Its Exhibition.

"Bother your silver arguments, and don't talk gold to me," said John Franz, the other day, as he rushed to the desk of his hotel in Fourth Avenue and took from a secret drawer a musty purse, with which he returned to half a dozen friends who were sitting in the Summer garden.

He opened the old purse and pulled from it at least a hundred mildewed coins. "There," he said, "look at those—coins of the days when every man could put out his own money. He had to. They are the coins of war time, when the Government wasn't doing much in the way of providing us with spending money."

All the coins bore the date of 1863, and many of them were unique. All were pennies, and many bore, where now appears the Indian's head, a little relief of the tradesman who had issued them.

Gustavus Lindenmueller, Mr. Franz said, was the greatest money producer in New-York in those days. On one side of his coin, which was the size of an English

Lindenmueller's Beer Mug Penny.

penny, appeared his name and city. In the centre was a fac simile of a beer mug. A relief of Lindenmueller, with his classic head and long chin whisker, surrounded by thirteen stars and the date 1863, adorned the obverse side.

"That coin of Lindenmueller's was a great one," said Mr. Franz. "Why, the Third Avenue Railroad Company bought 300,000 of them. They were as good as gold."

Even the undertaker put on his coin the gruesome emblem of his business. J. J. Diehle was the funeral mint man. In the centre of the penny issued by him was a coffin in relief, and around it was an olive wreath. Near the rim appeared the undertaker's name, and below this the address, 133 Essex Street, New-York. The Indian's

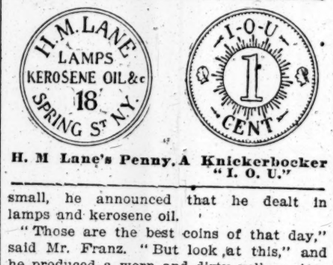
From a Butcher's A Coffin Penny. Mint.

head, the stars, and the date were on the other side, just as they are on the pennies of to-day.

Even meat market men were their own bankers and brokers. Their great money man was Edward Miehling, whose place of business was at 85 Avenue B. Like Diehle, he took the Indian's head and the thirteen stars for the other side of his penny.

The Knickerbocker currency was the most unique of those troublous times. The legend borne on its face will be recognized by some card players and borrowers, "I O U," it read, "1 Cent." On the other side was a relief of a Continental soldier and the words, "Knickerbocker Currency."

H. M. Lane of 18 Spring Street represented his trade, and on his pennies, which were



H. M Lane's Penny. A Knickerbocker "I. O. U."

small, he announced that he dealt in lamps and kerosene oil.

"Those are the best coins of that day," said Mr. Franz. "But look at this," and he produced a worn and dirty yellow piece of pasteboard that was stamped as worth 3 cents in the store of the man who issued it.

"I remember those days well," said the oldest man in the party. "I remember when postage stamps and car tickets were as good as gold, and when you took chances on 'shin-plasters.' One per cent. of those things were counterfeit and that reminds me of a story of Lincoln.

"Somebody went to him with a counterfeit 'shin-plaster' dollar.

"'That's a counterfeit, eh?' said the President.

"'Yes, Sir; a bad one.'

"'Well, won't it buy just as much as a good one?'

"'Yes, Sir, I think it will.'

"'Well,' said Lincoln, dryly, 'I don't see why it isn't as good as a good one.'"

"Smith's money was the great thing in the Northwest in my day," said the Western man. "John Smith, who lived in one of the Southern States, Alabama, I think, made about a million out of it. He kept on deposit half a million in gold to redeem the coins he issued. So you see he favored a gold standard.

"His money was known only by his name all over the Northwest, and was as good as money could be."

"These New-York men used to issue their pennies for goods received," said Mr. Franz.

"'Well, was it good for anything outside New-York City?' asked the young man who is going to vote for sound money.

"'No, I guess not,' was the reluctant reply.

"That's the way fifty-three-cent dollars would be," said the young man. "Those New-York pennies would be junk in New-Jersey. Fifty-three-cent dollars would be worth fifty-three cents in any other country than this."

Sound Signals at Sea.

The fact that the British Board of Trade has decided to indorse the proposed new Sound signals contained in the Rule of the Road at Sea adopted by Congress at the last session, has excited a good deal of comment in local maritime circles. The new code has been under discussion since the sittings of the Marine Conference in 1889. The President of the United States will put the new rules into effect by proclamation when he has the assurance of their adoption by the leading maritime nations. Mr. Griscom, President of the American Line, was a member of the American delegation at the Marine Conference in 1889. His son, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., manager of the American Line, favors the new rules. On the subject of the rules he said: "We consider the rules satisfactory. One great reason for the agitation that has been made against them was that the objectors did not understand them. Latterly the principal opposition came from British steamship associations. I think it probable that other nations will swing into line, so that the rules can be put in operation by July 1, 1897."

RHYMES FROM THE WEST.

Free-Silver Advocates Extol Candidate Bryan in Verse.

A rhyming mania has seized the free-silver advocates out West. One newspaper printed a page of these rhymes, some of which are very funny.

Bryan's famous "cross of gold" declaration is put into rhyme in this way by P. A. Sidell, a lawyer of Dallas, Texas:

Beneath the weight of golden cross,
Man shall never bow;
Nor shall a crown of thorns be pressed
Upon his honest brow.

The topical and patriotic songs seem to have furnished the ground work for many of these rhymes. M. W. Bromell of Montana, turned out this plaintive wail for Bryan, which is sung to the music of "I Want Yer, Ma Honey."

Oh, McKinley, he is sold for that yellow shining gold,
And Mark Hanna is the one that holds the notes;
He can talk about Protection and Inflation to perfection,
But Bryan he's a-goin' to get the votes.
Chorus:
We want you, Mr. Bryan; we want you, Mr. Bryan;
We want you, Mr. Bryan; yes we do;
To defend the People's cause, and to give us better laws;
Yes, we want you, Mr. Bryan, yes we do.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" furnishes the air for another song, entitled the "American Dollar." There are three verses, one of which is as follows:

How dear to my heart are the coins of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The half and the quarter, and even the dime would
Bring us more pleasure than older folks knew;
But the big silver dollar, the American dollar,
With its proud bird of freedom we all loved so well,
The Goddess of Liberty smiling upon it—
This was a joy that words never can tell,
The old silver dollar, the American dollar,
George Washington's dollar, we all loved so well.

Of course Mr. McKinley is referred to in the rhymes, and in no very respectful way. Here is a verse from a prophetic jingle which is entitled the "Ups and Downs of a Major."

For Bryan's a man, brave, honest, and true,
He's not only a Lincoln, but a Wellington, too;
And the goldbugs will find, despite all they may do,
Their modern Napoleon will find his Waterloo.

Here is another from a California poet:

McKinley won in time that's past;
Napoleon did that, too;
And Napoleon McKinley
Will meet his Waterloo.

One rhymester had to give Mr. Hanna another letter in order to make his jingle complete.

No plain man needs a millionaire
To bear aloft his banner;
And though McKinley's name is there
I will not vote for Hannar.

Then there are lots of hurrahs for Bryan. Here are a few of them:

Hurrah for William Bryan!
He will lead our van,
Champion of Labor's fight,
Against the Coupon Man.

Onward march! 'neath Bryan's banner—
Bryan is our pride;
He commands three mighty armies,
For this fight allied.

Let every patriotic scion
Shout loud and long, and vote for Bryan.

Where palms by Southern winds are fanned,
And rich magnolian perfumes rise,
The fame of Bryan sweeps the land
And swells in triumph to the skies.

Here is a rhyme from a man who is rather sarcastic:

"Sound money" is his theory;
For the workingman it's best (?)—
It gives him smaller wages,
It gives him greater rest!

The writer of the following gives a reason why he, "no Democrat," is voting for Bryan.

Yes, Bryan is my candidate,
Though I'm no Democrat;
He isn't like McKinley,
Who talks but through his hat.

Another sarcastic rhyme is as follows:

We'll plant you and your goldbug brood
In most innocuous desuetude.

A BICYCLE RIDER'S DEATH.

Richard W. Bier Ran into a Horse Car and Died of His Injuries.

Richard W. Bier, a noted miniature and tapestry artist, died at Flower Hospital last Friday night, the result of an accident. Mr. Bier left his home, 114 West One Hundred and Second Street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, for a spin on his bicycle, his wonted custom. When he reached Madison Avenue, at Forty-sixth Street, he turned to one side to avoid a man who had alighted from a car, and in doing so ran into another car. His shoulder blade, ribs, and arms were broken. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where he died. He regained consciousness long enough to send for his wife, who was with him at the end.

Mr. Bier was thirty-eight years old and was born at Ockrilla, near Meissen, Saxony. He came to America fourteen years ago. His miniature paintings were highly thought of and regarded as among the finest works ever executed. He intended placing them on exhibition at the Hotel Waldorf during the early part of this month. His tapestry work took quite a lead in tapestry painting in this country.

Mr. Bier leaves a wife and two sons. His body will be interred in Evergreen Cemetery this morning at 8 o'clock.

Wettach's Unlucky Blow.

Fred Wettach, a horse trainer, twenty-one years old, of 307 East Forty-ninth Street, was in the parade Saturday. After he was through marching he went into a saloon at Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and there found a number of Bryan men, who began to guy him on account of his badge for sound money. This led to a fight, in the course of which Wettach struck James W. Fullerton, a driver, living at 859 Third Avenue, over the head with his flag pole, that he had carried in the parade. Fullerton called Policeman Flynn of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and caused Wettach's arrest. In Yorkville Court yesterday Fullerton was adorned with a big bruise on his forehead and a skinned nose. Wettach declared that he was attacked by the whole gang and that he had simply defended himself. Magistrate Cornell held him in $500 for trial.

Ruined by an Inheritance.

Thomas O'Donnell, who conducts a laundry at 1,026 Western Boulevard, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from Jefferson Market Police Court for examination as to his sanity. Four years ago, when his father died, O'Donnell inherited several thousand dollars. He spent the money in conviviality. Six months ago, at the request of friends, he was locked up for thirty days. On Saturday he took his seven-year-old boy to see the parade. When he returned home without him Mrs. O'Donnell demanded to know where the boy was. O'Donnell declared that he did not know and that he had a right, any way, to do as he chose with his own child. Mrs. O'Donnell found the boy at her mother's house, 514 Tenth Avenue, and insisted on taking him home. When O'Donnell objected she had him arrested.

Dispossess Notice on the Door.

A dispossess notice is pasted on the door of the entrance of 509 Broadway, which runs through to 172 Mercer Street. A Marshal put it there Saturday, because the building was closed that day on account of the parade. The building is owned by Harrison G. Dyar, and was leased to Robert Valentine, who recently made an assignment. There is a balance of $1,702.50 due for rent, and hence Justice Wauhope Lynn of the First Judicial District Court granted the dispossess on Saturday.

Lost Her Foretopgallant.

The bark Culdoon of St. John, which arrived yesterday from Zanzibar, consigned to W. R. Grace & Co., met a southwest gale off the Cape of Good Hope. She lost her foretopgallant mast, sprung the foremast, and lost several sails.

MR. DIXON AND HIS VOTE

THE CLERGYMAN WILL SEEK MR. ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE.

Says He Hasn't Lived Anywhere for Fifteen Days in Succession, but He Last Claimed a Residence at the Ashland House, and Intended to Vote from There—No Regular Abiding Place, and Is on Trains Much of the Time.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., when he reached this city from Virginia yesterday morning, learned that he was accused of registering as a voter from the Ashland House, where he has not occupied or rented a room for more than a year.

He preached, as usual, in the Academy of Music, but before the regular sermon he made a statement as to the charge made against him. He declared that he was innocent of any intent to register without having the right to do so. He said that he had not had himself recorded as a voter in the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District without seeking advice at the Bureau of Elections.

Chief Clerk Aaron C. Allen, he stated, had heard his story and had informed him that his intent to maintain this city as his home entitled him to register from the last place at which he had a residence. Mr. Dixon said that he would not vote unless he found that he had the right to do so.

Mr. Allen's Understanding.

As was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, Chief Clerk Allen did not understand that the Rev. Mr. Dixon had not hired or occupied a room in the Ashland House for thirty days previous to Oct. 10 when he registered. Mr. Allen declared that such renting or occupancy of a room was a requirement.

Mr. Dixon talked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon.

"My last continuous residence in New-York," he said, "was at the Ashland House, from which I have voted for three years. Since founding the People's Church I have been compelled to travel and lecture continuously, except in Summer, in order to support my work.

"I have not resided anywhere for fifteen days in succession for a year and a half. I registered simply where my citizenship was already established, and gave the number of the room I last occupied.

"Mr. Allen informed me that the question of citizenship in such a case was a question of intent. If I cannot vote where I registered, I can vote nowhere, nor could I have registered elsewhere, and, it seems to me, I will be unjustly deprived of this privilege. It seems to me wrong that a man who is compelled to travel continuously for a year can't vote.

"Mr. Platt lives in New-York, but votes in Tioga. His citizenship is a question of intent. I've lived on the train for a year and hope to vote in New-York.

"Is it possible that commercial travelers must lose their votes because they have been traveling nearly all the time? How about a man living in a hotel who goes to Europe, stays a year, and comes back in time to register? Must he keep his hotel room while he is gone?"

The Thirty-Day Requirement.

The reporter quoted from the election law, which requires a voter to keep a residence for thirty days previous to registration in the district in which he wishes to vote, and also called attention to Chief Clerk Allen's statement that he had understood that Mr. Dixon had such a residence in the Ashland House.

"I don't think it possible that my rights as a citizen can be taken from me in that way," said Mr. Dixon. "It is true that I have not had a room here in more than a year, but my intent was to vote in New-York. Do I lose my vote? I keep a study at 96 Fifth Avenue. Could I vote from there? Then, too, I often stay at Fifteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square.

"I voted from the Ashland House two years ago under the same conditions that exist now. This attack on my right to vote from here is the third in my experience. I suppose, in fact, I might say I know, that my Tammany enemies are the ones who are doing it. Half a dozen men have been making inquiries about me of Mr. Brockway.

"Anyway, I'll take no chances. I shall go to Police Headquarters in the morning and state my case to President Roosevelt. If he says I am not entitled to vote, I shall go hunting election day. I can't afford to get mixed up in the courts."

RAINES LAW HOTEL ROW.

One Man Shot, Another Stabbed, and One Fell from a Window.

A shooting and stabbing affray yesterday afternoon in a Raines law hotel at 663 First Avenue, kept by Thomas Kilgannon, was the result of John Larkin's failure to get into the Kip Bay Club in the hotel. Larkin is a laborer, and lives at 217 East Thirty-eighth Street. The Kip Bays are a jolly, social lot, and didn't like Larkin's presence, and told him so plainly, when he knocked at the door at 12:30 o'clock. Larkin went away and returned with Tom Aspen, Pete Doolan, and Arch Archibald, members of the well-known "Rag Gang," formerly known as the "Dock Rats." Larkin again demanded admission, and was denied.

"Bust her open, boys," he was heard to say, and with a crash the door flew open. Then there was a wild scramble. Kilgannon, his brother, the bartender, and the members of the club were in the club room, and they were in for fight, but the invaders whipped out their revolvers, and shots were fired. The Kip Bays took to their heels, all except William Kilgannon, brother of the proprietor, who was stabbed in his right cheek. He rushed into the hall and went into the rooom of Thomas and James Walsh, who live in the hotel, and had come out to see what the trouble was. The invaders then turned their attention to the bar. There was one exception, however. Aspen got frightened and tried to go from a window to another house and leave. He fell to the sidewalk, and was taken in charge by Policeman Storms of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who had heard the shots and was on his way to ascertain the cause. He called an ambulance, and Aspen was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Aspen was hurt badly, but will recover. In the meantime Larkin discovered that he had a pistol-shot wound in his right shoulder, and he and his companions left the hotel. Larkin went home, and his brother went out and found Policeman Storms, who again called the ambulance, and Larkin was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

Detective O'Rourke was sent out to make an investigation. Kilgannon was found, and both he and Larkin were charged with assault. Kilgannon's wound was slight, and after it had been dressed he was locked up. Larkin was taken to Bellevue and placed in the prison ward.

Hugged a Policeman.

William Garland, forty-four years old, who described himself as "a business man from Connecticut," paid $5 fine in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for having embraced Policeman Bloss of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and for having otherwise misbehaved himself late on Saturday night. Garland came to New-York to see the parade and brought with him a bottle of applejack. He was very, hilarious when Bloss found him in front of the Holland House. Bloss advised him to go home. Half an hour later the policeman saw him trying to kiss and hug everybody who passed. Bloss warned him again. Garland thereupon embraced him. This was too much for the policeman, and he arrested the man.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Final Appeal to the Voters of New-York.

The appeal to the Democrats of the State of New-York in behalf of the cause represented by Palmer and Buckner and Griffin and Hinrichs is, in full, as follows:

To Democrats:

On Tuesday next the American people will cast their votes for President. The President then elected will serve until 1901, the beginning of the twentieth century. It is all important when that time comes that there shall be a party Democratic in fact as well as in name.

Those who, in the name of Democracy, adopted the Chicago platform, made Democratic success impossible in 1896. True Democrats were brought face to face with the danger that the saving of the country might mean the ruin of the party. From that danger the convention at Indianapolis delivered the party and the country.

The Presidential candidate nominated at Chicago, who has apologetically accepted the nominations of the Populist Convention at St. Louis and of the Silver Convention attached to it, standing on the triple platform of silverism, populism, and mock Democracy, has in the course of his remarkable campaign disclosed to the American people the logical and necessary outcome of the movement for which he is for the time the mouth-piece. His supporters, warring among themselves, eager for the spoils of power which he has insidiously promised, promoting class prejudice, sectional hatred, and ultimate anarchy, have been proving to the American people that they represent principles that are neither Democratic nor American. He and his supporters have turned their Democracy into demagogy.

The convention at Chicago made the issue of honest money, in the words of its own platform, "paramount to all others at this time." Its candidate declares that no other issue is of present moment. On the Republican side the un-Democratic and un-American policy of "protection" to special interests and its resultant extravagance in National expenditure have been the prolific parents of National disaster, hard times, and popular discontent. The Republican Party was compelled by its past to commit itself to the perilous and disturbing programme of an increased tariff, although it shrank from one logical result of its protective policy which should have made the Republican Party, but never the Democratic Party, the "protector" of silver. Fortunately for the National welfare, the Republican Party, after painful hesitation, was constrained at St. Louis to refuse to silver what in principle it proposed to give to other special interests.

This contest is important for the present, but it is vital for the future. It is not in the order of the universe that men can sow the seeds of hate and reap prosperity and peace. The future of the country cannot wisely be intrusted to the Republican Party, with its policy of "protection," or to the Populist Party, with its more extreme and outspoken Socialism. It must return to true Democratic principles. The National Democratic Party is the only party now in existence which is set against the un-Democratic doctrines of protection, flatism, Populism, and Socialism. It is the one party which upholds the American principle of the right of every citizen to do the best he can for himself—in buying as well as selling. It is the only party which opposes, now as always, class hatreds, inter-State and international jealousies, with the broad doctrine that the true interests of all peoples are one. It is the only party which affirms the great debt which the whole Nation owes to President Cleveland, to Secretary Carlisle, and to the other members of the Democratic Administration who have so firmly upheld financial integrity, law and order, and the honor of the country. It stands for the fundamental principles upon which the future of this Republic, if it is to abide, must be worked out. Palmer and Buckner stand in protest against the antagonism of class by class. They represent not only the final union of the blue and gray, but also a protest against sectionalism between West and East. They stand for a united country. Each vote cast for them will strengthen the National Democracy for its future and all-important work.

The Democrats of New-York State are to vote in this State in view of the situation in this State. The success of honest money in this State is sure by an overwhelming vote. The emphasis of the popular approval of that cause will not come from the assured largeness of the McKinley vote, but from the smallness of the Bryan vote. The most favorable outcome of the campaign now to be sought will be a large Palmer vote, that all men may know that the Democracy of this country will hereafter stand on Democratic ground.

We appeal, therefore, to the Democrats of New-York State to cast their votes manfully for Palmer and Buckner, for Griffin, Hinrichs, and Clinton. The Democrats of the West and the South especially have the right to ask that the sentiments of real Democracy shall be expressed at the polls here, where there can be no fear that such expression involves any risk of Populist success. We urge them to show their loyalty to sound party principles as well as to honest money by voting for the State and local candidates put forward by the National Democratic organization. We urge them also to strengthen the cause of honest money by voting for honest-money representatives in Congress nominated by the National Democratic Party.

The election of McKinley by a vast majority is certain to be followed by reaction the extent of which no man can foretell. All experience and the slightest knowledge of human nature prove this. Shall this reaction be to a Populistic Party or to a Democratic party? It will surely be to one or the other. If at the polls there should be inadequate support of the National Democratic ticket, then the election of McKinley would be purchased at the risk of demoralized and uncertain politics during the next four years, and, we fear, of a disaster in 1900 at least as grave as that which now threatens the country.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
JOHN DE WITT WARNER,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
R. R. BOWKER,
HORATIO C. KING,
FRANKLIN D. LOCKE,
CHARLES F. BISHOP,
THEODORE BACON,
CHARLES TRACEY,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
ROBERT A. WIDENMANN,
PERRY BELMONT,
CALVIN TOMKINS,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
STEPHEN PERRY STURGES,
HENRY A. RICHMOND,
JOHN G. MILBURN,
E. J. SHRIVER.

MISS JAY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Brought Home from Garden City Having Typhoid Fever.

Miss Julia Jay, daughter of Col. William Jay, who was brought home in a special coach on Friday from the Garden City Hotel, suffering with typhoid fever, is still in a precarious condition at her home, 22 East Seventy-second Street.

Late last evening it was announced by a member of Col. Jay's household that she was somewhat weaker.

Miss Jay is a very pretty girl, and was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Consuelo Vanderbilt, who was married to the Duke of Marlborough. She is eighteen years of age and is exceedingly popular with her associates.

New Cable to Swinburne Island.

A telephone cable has been laid connecting Hoffman and Swinburne Islands in the Lower Bay, with the Quarantine station at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., and with the general service of the New-York and New-Jersey telephone system. Heretofore the only communication the detention and hospital islands had with each other or the main land was by boat. There was once a telegraph cable, but it has long been out of use. The laying of the cable was, therefore, a matter which the requirements of the quarantine service demanded. It is said to be one of the largest submarine telephone cables in the United States.

Funeral of Mrs. Meredith.

The body of Mrs. Julian F. Meredith of New-London, Conn., who died in Paris Oct. 19, arrived here yesterday on the steamer La Bourgogne. It was accompanied by Mr. Meredith and her two daughters. Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Second Officer Otter's Sudden Death.

Second Officer C. H. Otter, of the British ship Tasmania, which arrived on Friday from Cape Town, and anchored off Clifton, died of heart disease while shaving in his room yesterday morning. He was thirty-six years old and was a native of Stockholm.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF IT

THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

Nearly All the Berlin Papers Are Agreed on This Point and Draw Their Conclusions Accordingly—Class Prejudice Very Little Interested in the Result—How European Finances Will Be Affected by the Election Here.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—If the triumph of McKinley at the polls in the Presidential election which takes place in the United States next Tuesday is not an overwhelming one, political and commercial Germany will experience a shock of surprise. With the exception of some of the special cable dispatches sent by its American correspondent to the Berliner Tagesblatt, all of the advices which have been sent by wire or mail to the Berlin press have so expressly excluded any possibility of Bryan's election that public interest in the American campaign has waned. The Socialist organ, the Vorwaerts, and the Freisinnige and other Liberal organs suggest that an uprising of the masses might defeat the combined educated and capitalistic forces, but in the face of the unvarying tenor of the news received from America the public have accepted the election of McKinley as a foregone conclusion.

Class prejudice here, however, is very little interested in the result, as evidenced by the utterances of the Kreuz-Zeitung, Conservative, which discusses the question of McKinley versus Bryan from a currency point of view, ignoring all of the other issues entering into the campaign. This journal inclines, however, to the support of McKinley, as the election of a bimetallist such as Bryan would be disastrous. The influence of the trusts and other monopolies in perverting Electoral votes toward Bryan is also commented upon by many newspapers, but the consensus of opinion is that nothing can prevent a McKinley triumph.

Under this conviction the Boerse for the last two days has been especially firm for American stocks. Textile manufacturers expect that after the election there will be an increase of exports to the United States, this belief being based upon the ground that the advance in the price of grain is benefiting the American farmers, and consequently ought to lead to an increase in the demand for European goods.

German farmers, however, have not in the least benefited by the rise in the price of wheat and other cereals, as have the agriculturists of Hungary, where the harvest has been abundant, and where there has been an advance of nearly two florins per hundredweight in the price of wheat. This state of things has been a perfect godsend to the Hungarian farmers, and has also given an impetus to trade all around.

The Berlin financial journals in their articles discussing the prospects for the immediate future, agree that if McKinley is elected affairs will remain very much as they are at present; that is to say that there will be little or no financial trade; but if Bryan should be successful there will be a financial and commercial cataclysm. European capitalists, these papers argue, must therefore prepare for a depreciation in the value of American securities, a large premium on gold, extensive failures of American companies having gold